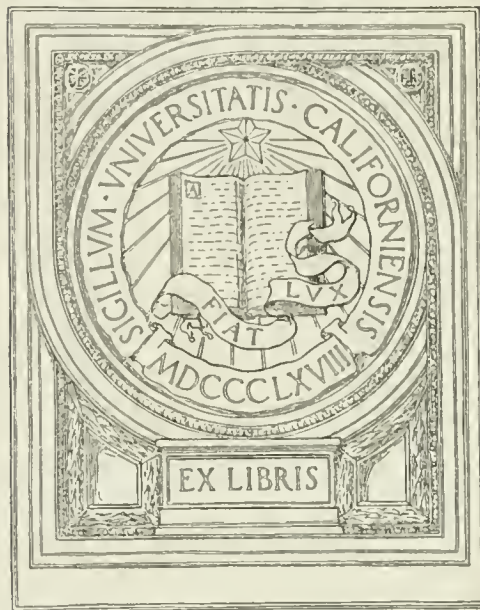




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G L O S S A R Y

TO

The FIFTH REPORT from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the present State of the Affairs of The *East India* Company ;—which Report was made on the 28th day of July, in the last Session of Parliament.

PREFACE EXPLANATORY.

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laid

laid down by Sir WILLIAM JONES in the beginning of the first volume of the *Asiatic Transactions*, and which has been successfully followed by others in the subsequent volumes of that work. This plan, which has at least uniformity to recommend it, consists chiefly in avoiding the use of the double vowels *ee* and *oo*, by substituting for them *i* and *u* with the *Italian* pronunciation, and in distinguishing the long vowels from the short by the use of the acute accent. Thus *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, are to be pronounced short, and *á*, *é*, *í*, *ó*, *ú*, long, and both as by the *Italians*.

Many words in this Glossary could not be traced to their origin; and a few occur in the Report and Appendix, which will not be found in the Glossary, because, neither their etymology, nor their technical application, could be satisfactorily explained. It has also been part of the plan to give the *radical* and *common* acceptance of every term, as well as the *official* and *technical* application of it; whenever this, or any other part of the scheme has failed, it is attributable to the want of knowledge, and time, for further research, to supply that deficiency.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A	stands for	Arabic.
B		Bengaly.
C		Canara.
H		Hindustary.
M		Malay.
MAL		Malabar.
P		Persian.
S		Sanskrit.
TAM		Tamul.
TEL		Telinga.
T		Turkish.

GLOSSARY.

ABWAB,

(A. ابواب *abwáb*, plur. of باب *báb*, a gate, door, way).

Items of taxation, cesses, imposts, taxes. This term is particularly used to distinguish the taxes imposed subsequently to the establishment of the *assul*, or original standard rent, in the nature of additions thereto. In many places they had been consolidated with the *assul*, and a new standard assumed as the basis of succeeding imposition. Many were levied on the *Zemindars* as the price of forbearance, on the part of government, from detailed investigations into their profits, or actual receipts, from the lands, according to the *hastabood*. v. ASSUL, FOUZDARRY, ABWAB, and HASTABOOD.

ABWAB COSSIM KHAN,

(P. ابواب قاسم خان *abwáb-i-Kásim Khán*).

Abwab or cesses introduced by *Cossim Alli Khan*. v. ABWAB.

ABWAB JAFFIER KHAN,

(P. ابواب جعفر خان *abwáb-i-Ja'far Khán*).

Abwab or cesses introduced by *Jaffier Khan*. v. ABWAB.

ABWAB SUJAH KHAN,

(A. ابواب شجاع خان *abwáb-i-Shujáz Khán*).

Abwab or cesses introduced by *Nabob Sujah Khan*. v. ABWAB.

ABWAB SOUBADARRY,

(P. ابواب صوبه داري *abwáb-i-subahdári*).

Abwab or cesses of the *soubadarry*. New and perpetual imposts levied by the authority of the provincial governors.

ABKARRY,

(P. آب کاری *áb-kári*, from آب *áb* water, and کاری *kári* manufacture).

Taxes or duties on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, and intoxicating drugs.

ADAWLUT,

(A. عدالت *adálat*)

Justice, equity; a court of justice.—N. B. The terms

عدالت دیوانی *adálat-i-diwání*, and

عدالت فوجداری *adálat-i-faujdarí*

denote the civil and the criminal courts of justice. v. DEWANNY and FOUZDARRY.

AKT

ADKARY,

(S. अधिकारी *adhi-kári* from अधि *adhi* over, and कारी *kári* agent).

A governor or superintendent; or any thing relating to a superior. A term applied to villages where an individual holds the entire undivided estate.

ADONI JEMNUM,

In *Malabar*, a kind of leasehold tenure, where artificers, and the like, hold small spots of ground from *Rajahs* and great men. v. Appendix p. 801.

AGRAHARAH,

(S. अग्रहरः *agraharah*).

Who takes first; an epithet given to *Brahmans*. Rent-free villages held by *Brahmans*.

AGRAHARAH, AGRAGHRAH, or AGRA- RAH VADIKY or VADIKTY,

Villages of which the absolute proprietary right is chiefly held by *Brahmans*. v. Appendix, p. 826.

AHUK, (by mistake AHUX and AKHUC),

(P. اهك *ahak*).

Lime. One of the *soubahdarry abwab* or taxes established by *Alli Verdi Khan* for defraying the expense of purchasing lime at *Sylhet* for the use of government. N. B. *Sylhet* is celebrated for stone lime.

AKAMNAMAH, written also AHAMNAMAH,

(P. احكام نامه *ahkám-námah*).

Written orders. Assessment of *Tippoo Sultan*.

AKHERJAUT,

(A. اخراجات *akhráját* plur. of خرج *kharaj*).

Expenses, disbursements, charges; charges general.

AKHERJAUT AURUNG,

(P. اخراجات ارنگ *akhráját-i-arang*).

Expenses of an *aurang* or place where goods are manufactured. Charges for transporting salt to the place of sale; for weighmen, erection of storehouses, &c. &c. v. AURUNG.

AKTA or ATKA,

(A. اقطاع *iktá'at*).

Assignment of land. *Jaghire* lands. v. JAGHIRE.

(B)

AND

ALCHALICOO,

The mouldering away of the banks between the corn-fields.

ALTHAMGA,

(T. آلتما *áltamghá*).

A royal grant in perpetuity; perpetual tenure. An heritable *Jaghire* in perpetuity. v. *JAGHIRE*.

AMANUT DUFTER,

(P. امانت دفتر *aminat-daftar*, from A. امانت *amánat* trust, deposit, and P. دفتر *daftar* an office).

An office for deposits; or, perhaps, for recording the reports of *Amicees*.

AMEER,

(A. أمير *amír*).

A nobleman.

AMEER UL OMRAH,

(A. أمير الامرا *amír ul amrá*).

Noble of nobles, lord of lords. An article in the rent roll called *tumar* (طومار *túmar*) being a *jaghire* appropriation of the commander in chief, termed *zatce* (ذاتي *zátí*) i. e. personal, or, for his own benefit. v. *JAGHIRE*.

AMLAH,

(A. عملة *amalah*).

Agents, officers; the officers of government collectively. A head of *zamidarry* charges. N. B. It is sometimes written *omlah*. v. *AMUL*.

ANAD-BUNGER or ANOD-BUNGER,

(H. अनाथबंजर *anáth-banjar* from s.

अनाथ *anáthu* lordless, and H. बंजर *banjar* waste land).

Waste land without a master or owner. Undivided waste or common. v. *ANATHEE*.

ANADEE,

(s. अनादि *anddi* without a beginning).

Old waste land. v. *ANATHEE*, of which *ANADEE* may, perhaps, be another spelling.

ANATHEE,

(s. अनाथि *andthi* having no lord, master, or owner, from नाथ *nátha* a lord or master, with the privative अ *a* prefixed).

Old waste land: lands not cultivated within the memory of man.

ANCHUMNA or ANCHUMMA,

The name of an order to the village accountants in the Northern *Circars* to ascertain the quantity of land in tillage and of seed sown; or to value the crops of the cultivators.

ANDOO,

(TAM. ándu).

In *Malabar*, a cicle of sixty years. v. Appendix, p. 827.

ATC

ANICOODY,

People who work in trade, as common workmen.

ANNA,

(H. आना *aná*).

The 16th part of a *rupee*.

ANSWERS,

Horsemen.

ARBAB,

(A. ارباب *arbáb* plur. of رب *rabb*).

Lords, masters.

ARBABULMAL,

(A. ارباب المال *arbáb-ul-mál*).

The officers of the treasure. Extra allowances to the clerks and accountants of the *khalsa* or exchequer, called *Mutseddics* (متصدی *Mutasaddi*). q. v.

ASHAM or AISHAM,

(A. احشام *ahshám* plural of حشم *hasham*).

Retinues, military pomp and parade, the military.

ASHAM OMLEH,

(A. احشام عمله *ahshám-i-amalah*).

Retinues of the public officers, whether for protection or parade. An article in the rent-roll called *tumar jammech*, q. v. consisting of *jaghire* appropriations for the support of troops for guards and garrisons. v. *JAGHIRE*.

ASHAM SEPAYE,

(P. احشام سپاهی *ahshám-i-sipáhi*).

Retinues of soldiers, military pomp or parade. Military *jaghires*, or assignments of land, for defraying military expenses.

ASHRAF DEWAN WIZARAT,

(P. اشرف دیوان وزارت *ashraf-diwán-i-wizárat*).

Prime minister of the *wazárat*, or office of prime minister. High treasurer of the empire.

ASOPH,

(A. آسف *ásif*).

The prime minister of King Soliman, according to the Arabians and Persians. A title given by *Tippoo Sultan* to certain civil officers.

ASSAL, written also ASIL, AUSIL, AUZIL,

(A. اصل *asal*).

Origin, root, foundation; capital stock, principal sum. Original rent, exclusive of subsequent cesses.

ASSUL TUMAR JAMMA,

(P. اصل طومار جمع *asal-i-tumár jama*).

The original amount according to the rent-roll called *tumar*. v. *TUMAR JAMMA*.

ATCHKUTT,

Rice fields. Lands prepared for the culture of rice.

AUM

ATHALS,

Lands farmed or rented.

ATTI,

The name of a deed by which the *Jalmkars*, or hereditary tenants of the soil in *Malabar*, pledge their lands, reserving to themselves two-thirds of their value, besides a certain interest therein, amounting to about one-third.

ATTI KEMPOORUM,

The name of a contract in *Malabar* executed when a hereditary tenant has occasion to borrow an additional sum on a mortgage. v. *ATTI*.

ATTI KULLY KANUM,

The name of a contract, or mortgage deed, nearly synonymous with *ATTI*. q. v.

ATTI PER,

The name of a deed in *Malabar*, by which an hereditary tenant transfers the whole of his interest in his land to a mortgagee. v. *Appendix*, p. 800.

AUMANY, AUMANI or AUMANIE,

(A. امانی *amānī*).

Trust, charge. Land in charge of an *Ameen*, or trustee, to collect its revenue on the part of government. N. B. In the peninsula the term is particularly applied to a settlement under which the government receives its share of the produce of the lands from each cultivator in kind, instead of stipulating for a pecuniary commutation, or farming them out to individuals by villages, or larger portions of territory. The same term appears to prevail in *Behar*.

AUMEEN,

(A. امین *amīn*),

Trustee, commissioner. A temporary collector, or supervisor, appointed to the charge of a country on the removal of a *Zemindar*; or for any other particular purpose of local investigation, or arrangement.

AUMIL,

(A. عامل *āmīl*).

Agent, officer, native collector of revenue. Superintendant of a district or division of a country, either on the part of the government, *Zemindar*, or renter; the same as *AUMILDAR*, q. v.

AUMILDAR,

(P. عامل دار *amal-dār*).

Agent, the holder of an office. An intendant and collector of the revenue, of uniting civil, military and financial powers, under the *Muhammādan* government. v. *AUMIL*. N. B. The terms

عامل *āmīl* and عامل دار *amal-dār* are synonymous.

AUMILLY or AUMILY,

(P. عاملي *amālī*).

The harvest year. v. *FUSSLY*.

AZM—BAH

AUMIL NAMAH, or, as sometimes written OMULNAMA,

(P. عملنامہ *amal-nāmāh*).

A written order or commission to an *Aumil* or *Aumildar*, q. v. also a commission to take possession of any land in the name of government.

AURUNG,

(P. ارنگ *arang*).

The place where goods are manufactured.

AWURDAH NOVIS,

(P. آورده نویس *āwardah-navīs*).

A writer or recorder of what is brought. The title of certain accountants in the ceded districts, to whom the fair accounts of the surveys were delivered.

AYACRET,

Total cultivable land.

AYACUT,

Reputed measurement of land. Land prepared for cultivation.

AYENGANDEAS,

Principal men or members of a village. The establishment of a village, as maintained for conducting the public concerns of it.

AYMA or AYMAH,

(A. ایمة *aimah*).

Learned or religious men. A general designation of allowances to religious, and other persons of the *Muhammādan* persuasion. An item in the *muscorat* (مذكورات *mazkūrāt*) q. v.

AYMADARAN,

(P. ایمة داران *aimah-dārān* plur. of ایمة دار *aimah-dār*).

Learned or religious persons who hold or enjoy charitable donations. An article in the *muscorat*. v. *AYMA*.

AZMAYESH,

(P. آزمایش *azmāyash*).

Trial, examination.

B.

BABOO,

(H. बाबू *bābū*).

Master, sir. A Hindu title of respect paid to men of rank, or high in office.

BAGAHAT, or BAJYHAT, or BAUGAYHER, or BAUGAYUT,

(A. باغات *bāghāt*).

Gardens; garden lands.

BAHADIRE,

(P. بهادری *bahādārī*).

The name of a coin. A *pagoda* of a certain value.

BAZ

BAJARY,

The grain called millet.

BAJEH KHERCH, or, by mistake, KHERCK,
v. BAZEE CURTCH.

BAJYHAT,

See BAGAHAT.

BAKSHI,

(پ. بخشی *bakhshi*).

Paymaster; commander in chief.

BAKY,

(ا. باقی *bāki*).

Remainder, what remains.

BAKY KEFFYET,

(پ. باقی کفایت *bāki kifāyat*).

Remaining profit, or surplus profit. The balance of profit arising from the original selling price of salt, before appropriated to individual benefit; but afterwards resumed, and incorporated with the public revenue.

BANGA,

A species of cotton.

BANI,

A certain weight equal to eighty *rupees*.

BANYAN,

(ه. بنیا *banyā*, s. बनिज् *baniḥ*).

A Hindu merchant, or shopkeeper. The corrupt term *banyan* is used in *Bengal* to designate the native who manages the money concerns of the European, and sometimes serves him as an interpreter. At *Madras* the same description of person is called *Dubash*, a corruption of *Dwi-bāshī*, one who can speak two languages: an interpreter.

BARIZ,

Rent. A term used in *Dindigul*, equivalent to *JUMMA*, q. v.

BATTA,

(ه. بتا *battā*).

Deficiency, discount, allowance. Allowance to troops in the field.

BAUGAYHET,

v. BAGAHAT.

BAUGAYUT,

v. BAGAHAT.

BAUGAUM,

(s. भाग *bhāgam*).

A share, or portion.

BAZAR,

(پ. بازار *bdzār*).

Daily market, or market place.

BAZEE,

(ا. بعضی *bazī*).

Sundry, various, miscellaneous.

BEG

BAZEE CURTCH, spelt also BAZEEKURCH and BAJEH KHERCK,

(پ. بعضی خرچ *bazī-kharach*).

Sundry expenses. Various contingent disbursements, and indemnities allowed to *Zemindars*, in lieu of all expenses, otherwise unprovided for.

BAZEE DUFFA,

(پ. بعضی دفعه *bazī dafʿah*).

Sundry items; various items of taxation. Revenue derived from fruits, artificers, &c.

BAZEE JAMMA,

(پ. بعضی جمع *bazī jamā*).

Miscellaneous total; aggregate of revenue arising from sundry heads. Lands held by *Brahmans* and others.

BAZEE ZAMEEN,

(پ. بعضی زمین *bazī zamīn*).

Sundry, or miscellaneous lands. The term is particularly applied to such lands as are exempt from payment of public revenue, or very lightly rated; not only such as are held by *Brahmans*, or appropriated to the support of places of worship, &c., but also to the lands held by the officers of government; such as *Semindars*, *Canongoes*, *Putwarries*, &c. &c. N. B. There formerly existed an office for registering these lands, called بعضی زمین دفتر *bazī zamīn daftar*. v. DUFTER.

BEDRIH-CUNDY,

Pergunnah charge in *Sylhet* for providing mats, embaling silk, and packing treasure sent to *Dehly*.

BEEBEE,

(ه. بی بی *bībī*).

A lady or gentlewoman.

BEEBEE NUZZER,

(ه. بی بی نذر *bībī-nazr*, from ه. بی بی *bībī* a lady, and ا. نذر *nazr* a present).

A present to the lady. An annual present to the *Begum* or principal wife of the *Cuddapah* *Navob*.

BEEGARAH, and, by mistake, BAYARAH.

(پ. بیگار *bīgarah*, from پ. بیکار *bīkār*).

One who has no work, an idle fellow. The *Beegarahs*, in the peninsula, are a wandering tribe of *Seeks*, who follow camps and occasionally act as carriers.

BEGA,

(ه. بیگا *bīghā*, a corruption of the *Sanskrit* term विग्रह *vigraha*).

A land measure equal, in *Bengal*, to about the third part of an acre; but varying in different provinces.

BEGUM,

(ت. بیگم *bégam*).

A lady, princess, woman of high rank.

BIC

BEHRY BUNDY,

v. BHERY BUNDY.

BEKEE,

(H. بیکی *bhikhi* from بیکیه *bhikhah*, a corruption of the Sanskrit word भिक्षा *bhiksha*).

Begging, alms, charity. An item of taxation included in the *ABWAB*, q. v.

BELLAD,

(A. بلاد *bilād* plur. of بلد *balad*).

Cities, regions, districts, countries.

BENJARY,

v. BUNJARY.

BERY BUNDY,

v. BHERY BUNDY.

BHADOVY,

(H. بهادوي *bhādavi*).

The summer harvest.

BHAY KHELAUT,

(P. بهای خلعت *bahā-i-khilat*).

Cost of robes of honour called *khilat*. A cess, or contribution, levied to defray the expense of providing such dresses, charged under the head *zer mathote*, q. v.

BHERY BUNDY, spelt also BERY BUNDY or BEHRY BUNDY,

(P. بیربندی *bīr-bāndī*).

Well-building or repairing. Allowances for additional charges for repairing causeways and embankments unprovided for otherwise; being an item of the *muscorat*, q. v.

BHOGUM or BOGUM,

(s. भोगं *bhōgam*).

Enjoyment; possession.

BHOGYADHI,

(s. भोग्याधि *bhōgyādi*).

A species of mortgage in *Cunara*, signifying pledge in possession.

BHOWLEY,

(probably a corruption of the Sanskrit word बाहुल्य *bāhulya* abundance).

The term, as applied to land, is used where the produce of the harvest is divided between the government and the cultivator.

BHOWLEY KHEEL,

Land recently brought into cultivation, of the produce of which the cultivator has, on that account, a larger proportion.

BHOWLEY PAH,

Land which, having been long cultivated, the cultivator's share of the produce is proportionably less than from BHOWLEY KHEEL, q. v.

BICE,

(H. بیس *bais*, s. वैश्य *vaisya* and विश *vis*).

A man of the third *Hindu* cast, who by birth is a trader, or a husbandman.

BRO

BILLA SHIRRET O MASHROOT,

(A. بلا شرط و مشروط *bilā shart wa mashrūt*).

Without stipulation or being stipulated. Unconditional, as applied to *jaghirc* grants.

BILLER SHERIT,

(probably a corruption of A. بلا شرط *bilā shart*).

Unconditional. v. BILLA SHIRRET O MASHROOT.

BILMUCTA,

By estimate. A term used in the Northern *Circars*, for a kind of tenure where the land is held at a very low rent.

BIRJEBUSSIES or BIRJEBAUSSIES,

(H. برجیاسی *brāj-bāsi*) s. ब्रजवासी *brajā-vāsi*).

An inhabitant of the district of *Hindustan* called *Brāj*. A description of men, armed with swords and shields, employed by the *Scindars*, in the 21 *Pergumahs*, to guard their property against *Decoits* or robbers.

BIRT or BIRTE,

(H. برت *birt*, a corruption of the Sanskrit term वृत्ति *vritti*).

A maintenance. A small spot of land on which a dwelling is erected, generally with some ground around it, often granted to *Brahmans*.

BIRTE,

v. BIRT.

BISHNOWATTER,

(s. विष्णुत्रा *vishnutrá*).

What is due to the god *Vishnu*; grants of land to *Brahmans*.

BOGAMY,

The chief of the left hand cast in the *Dindigul* province.

BOGUM,

(s. भोगं *bhōgam*).

Enjoyment; possession.

BRAHMIN,

(s. ब्राह्मन *Brāhman* or *Brāhmana* derived from ब्रह्म *Brāhmā* the Divinity).

A divine, a priest.

BRAHMINEE,

(s. ब्राह्मनी *Brāhmanī*).

A female of the *Brahmin* cast.

BREMHADAY,

v. BRUMADAYUM.

BROMUTTER,

(A corruption of s. ब्रह्मत्रा *Brahmatrá*).

For the use of *Brahma*. Lands the produce of which is appropriated to *Hindu* temples, and for the performance of religious worship.

(C)

BUR

BRUMADAYUM, written also BREMIADAY, and BRUMADYA,

(s. ब्रह्मदेयं *Brahma-déyam*).

What is due to *Brahma*. Grants of land to *Brahmans* for religious purposes.

BRUMADYA,

The same as BRUMADAYUM, q. v.

BUDRUCKA,

(A. بدرقه *badarkah*).

A convoy, or guard upon the road. A tax for conveying goods, protecting the highways, and attending to the inland navigation.

BUKHSIAN AZAM.

(P. بخشیان اعظم *bukhshiyán-i-azam*).

The most exalted commanders. A *jaghire* appropriation so called, for the support of the commanders of the royal armies.

BULLA,

Probably a mistake for BUTTA, q. v.

BULLOOTEHDARS, written also BULUTEDARS,

Classes of artificers. v. BULOOTEH.

BULOOTCH,

A bundle of corn, to which, in the Northern *Circars*, each of the *Bulootdars*, or village artificers, was entitled.

BUMADYA,

The same as BRUMADAYUM, q. v.

BUND,

(P. بند *band*).

A band, bond, or fastening. (From بستن *bastan* to bind). An embankment against inundation.

BUNDEH WALLAH BARGAH,

(P. بنده والا بارگاه *bandah-i-walá bargáh*).

Servant of the exalted court. The *dewanny* delegate on the part of the king. An article of the *jaghire* appropriations in the *tumár jammah* for personal and official charges.

BUNDER,

(P. بندر *bandar*).

A port or harbour.

BUNDOOBUST,

(P. بندوبست *band-o-bast*).

Tying and binding. A settlement. A settlement of the amount of revenue to be paid or collected.

BUNDY,

The name of a certain dry measure in *Canara*.

BUNJARY, or BENJARY,

(H. بنجارا *banjára* a corruption of the *Sanskrit* word वनिज् *vanij*).

A merchant; a grain merchant. The *Bunjaries* are merchants, who, in the peninsula, follow camps, and supply armies with grain and other provisions.

BURKANDAZES,

v. BURGUNDASSES.

BYK—CAD

BURKENDOSSES,

v. BURGUNDASSES.

BURKONDOSSES,

v. BURGUNDASSES.

BURGUNDASSES, or BURKENDOSSES, or BURKANDAZES, or BURKONDOSSES,

(P. برقانداز *bark-andáz* darter of lightning).

Men armed with matchlocks.

BURSAUT,

(H. برسات *barsát* a corruption of the *Sanskrit* term वर्षर्तु *varshartu*, compounded of वर्षा *varshá* rain, and ऋतु *ritu* season).

The rainy season, the periodical rains.

BUTTA, written also by mistake BULLAS,

A certain land measure, called also GOOLY.

BUTTAI, or BUTTEI,

(H. بتائی *batái*, from the *Sanskrit* word बण्टनं *bantanam* dividing).

Portion, division, allotment. Rules by which the crop is divided between the government, or *Zemindars*, and the *Ryots*, where the public dues are received in kind.

BUTTEI,

v. BUTTAI.

BYKENTAH,

v. BYKUNTA.

BYKONT,

v. BYKUNTA.

BYKUNTA, or BYKONT, or BYKENTAH,

(s. वैकुण्ठ *vaikuntha*).

Heaven, paradise. Pits, so called, used as prisons in the time of *Jaffier Khan*, into which the *Zemindars* and renters were thrown, who were in arrears, to compel them to discover their resources.

C.

CABOOLEAT,

(A. قبولیت *kabúliyat*).

An agreement; particularly that entered into by the *Zemindars* and farmers, with the government, for the management and renting of the land revenues.

CADJAN,

(Derivation uncertain).

A term used by the *Europeans* in the peninsula to denote the leaves of the fan *palmira* tree, on which the natives of the south write with an iron style. v. POTTAN.

CAU

CALLAVASSUM

(TAM. *kāla-vāsam*, s. कालवासं *kāla-vāsam*, from *kāla* time and *vāsam* residence).

Temporary residence. A term applied to the *Pariars* and others who in the Company's *jaghire* are employed as labouring servants, and cannot acquire property in the soil.

CALYOOGUM,

(s. कलियुगं *kali-yugam*).

The present, or fourth age of the world according to the chronology of the *Hindus*.

CANIATCHIKIDAR,

(TAM. *kāniyātchikidār*).

A hereditary tenant. v. CANIATCHY.

CANIATCHY, or, by mistake, CALIATCHY,

(TAM. *kāniyātchi*).

A term used in *Malabar*, signifying landed inheritance or property, having nearly the same signification as the Persian word *MEERASSEE*, q. v.

CANONGOE,

(P. قانون گو *kānūn-gō*, from A. قانون *kānūn* a rule, regulation, law, canon, and P. گو *go* speaking, telling).

An officer of the government, whose duty was to keep a register of all circumstances relating to the land revenue, and, when called upon, to declare the customs of each district, the nature of the tenures, the quantity of land in cultivation, the nature of the produce, the amount of rent paid, &c. &c.

CAR,

In *Tinnevely*, the autumnal harvest, beginning with September and ending about the middle of December.

CARAH,

The share of a *pung* or portion of landed property in a village. N.B. *pūm*, in *Tamul*, signifies land, earth, ground.

CARAY,

Four shares or *pungs* in the village tenure called *AGRAHARAH-VADIKY*.

CARREAH,

(TAM. *kāriya*, s. कार्य *kārya*).

Affair, business, employment. v. TALLUM-CAVEL-CARRIAH.

CAUZY or CAZI,

(A. قاضي *kāzī*).

A *Muhammadan* judge or justice, who occasionally officiates also as a public notary, in attesting deeds, by affixing his seal thereto. He is the same officer whom in Turkey we call *Cadi*.

CAUZY'UL CAUZAT,

(A. قاضي القضاة *kāzī ul kuzāt*).

Judge of judges. The chief judge or justice. v. CAUZY.

CHA

CAVEL,

v. CAWEL.

CAVELGAR or CAWELGAR,

(TAM. *kāval-gār*).

A guard or watchman. v. CAWEL.

CAVEL lands,

(TAM. *kāval*).

Lands, the rents of which were held to defray the expenses of guarding and watching. v. CAWEL.

CAVELLY,

v. CAWELLY.

CAVEL TALLUM,

v. CAWEL TALLUM.

CAWEL, or CAVEL,

(TAM. *kāval*).

Custody, charge, watching, ward, guard.

CAWEL, or CAVEL TALLUM,

(TAM. *kāval-talam*).

Watching the place. Village watching fees, or perquisites, formerly received from the inhabitants by the petty *Poligars*; but which belonged to the *Talliers*, or public officers, of each village. v. CAWEL, TALLUM, and TALLIAR.

CAWEL DESHA or CAVEL DESHA,

(TAM. *kāval-dēsa* or *dēsha*, s. देश *dēsa*, a country).

Guarding the country. District watching fees, or perquisites collected from the inhabitants by the *Poligars* for protecting those travelling the roads, and making good property stolen. v. CAWEL.

CAWELLY or CAVELLY.

(TAM. *kāvali*).

What relates to guarding and watching. v. CAWEL.

CAWNIE,

(TAM. *kāni*).

Hereditary land or field.

CAZI,

v. CAUZY.

CHACKERAN lands,

(P. چاکران *chākarān*, plur. of چاکر *chūkar* a servant).

Lands allotted for the maintenance of public servants of all denominations, from the *Zemin-dar* down to those of the village establishments.

CHALY GUENY, CHALLI GUENY, or CHALIE GUENY,

Tenant at will. v. GUENY.

CHANK,

(s. संख *sankha*).

The conch shell.

CHANNEL MARAH,

In *Tinnevely*, the name of a ready-money tax.

CHO

CHANNEL VERY,

In *Timevelly*, the name of a tax.

CHAYA,

The name of a root yielding a fine yellow colour. *Oldenlandia umbellata*. Rox.

CHELAI, written also by mistake CHELAK,

(H. چيلا *chilá*).

A slave brought up in the house; a favourite slave.

CHERAGHY,

(چراغی *charághí*, from چراغ *charágh* a lamp).

Allowances for oil for the lamps burnt in the tombs of reputed saints; an item under the head *muscorat*, q. v.

CHESTEREE,

(A corruption of s. क्षत्रिय *kshatriya*).

A man of the second or military tribe of *Hindus*.

CHILLARY MAUNIUMS,

Sundry *maunioms* or lands granted to temples, revenue officers, and the public servants of villages. v. MAUNIUMS.

CHILLER or CHILLAR; also CHITTA,

Small, petty. Sundry small gratuities or *cnaums* in *Dindigul*.

CHILLER ENAUMS,

Sundry small gratuities. v. CHILLER and ENAUM.

CHOAR,

(H. چوار *choár*).

A mountain robber.

CHOKEDAR,

(P. چوكي-دار *chauki-dár*).

A watchman. An officer who keeps watch at a custom-house station, and receives tolls and customs. v. CHOKY.

CHOKIE,

v. CHOKY.

CHOKY or CHOKIE,

(H. چوكي *chauki*).

A chair, seat. Guard, watch. The station of a guard or watchman. A place where an officer is stationed to receive tolls and customs.

CHOULTRY,

(TAM. *cháwari*).

A covered public building, generally of hewn stone, often richly carved and ornamented, for the accommodation of travellers.

CHOUT,

(H. چوتہ *chauth* from s. चतुर्थ *chaturtha*).

A fourth: a fourth part of sums litigated. An item of the *sayer*. v. CHAUTTANY.

CHU

CHOUT MARHATTA,

(H. چوتہ مرہٹہ *chauth marhattah*).

The *Mahratta's* fourth. A *subahdarry* item of taxation, under the term *abwab*, introduced by *Alli Verdi Khan*, to make up for the decrease of revenue experienced by relinquishing to the *Mahrattas* a large portion of territory as a commutation of the tribute long demanded by that nation from the *Mogul* government; being a demand of a fourth of the yearly income of the landholders, but yielding in fact but 10 per cent. of the gross collections of the royal exchequer throughout the peninsula.

CHOUTTANY,

(H. چوتائی *chautháyi*, corrupted from the *Sanskrit* term चतुर्थ *chaturtha*).

A fourth part.

CHOWDRY,

(H. چودھری *chaudhari*, B. চৌধুরী *chaudhari*, a *Hindu* term, probably from the *Sanskrit*, implying one who holds a fourth).

A permanent superintendant and receiver of the land revenue under the *Hindu* system, whose office seems to have been partly superseded, by the appointment, first, of the *Crore*, and, afterwards, of the *Zemindar*, by the *Muhammadan* government.

CHOWKEEDARY,

(H. چوكيداري *chaukidári*).

The duty, or pay of a watchman. A tax for defraying the expense of watchmen. v. CHOKY and CHOKEDAR.

CHUBDAR,

(P. چوب-دار *chób-dár*).

Staff-bearer. An attendant on a man of rank, one of whose employments is to announce the approach of visitors. He waits with a long staff plated with silver, and runs before his master, proclaiming aloud his titles.

CHUCKEES,

Extra assessments in *Canara* under the former governments. v. CHUCKER.

CHUCKER,

(S. चक्र *chakra*).

A wheel, a circle. Extra assessment in *Canara* of 1720.

CHUCKLA,

(H. چکلا *chaklá*, B. চাকলা *cháklá*, probably a corruption of the *Sanskrit* term चक्र *chakra*, a wheel, circle.)

A division of a country consisting of several *pergunnahs*, sometimes equal to a moderate sized English county, and of which a certain number constituted a *circar*, or chiefship.

CHUNAM,

(TAM. *chunndampu*, H. چوند *chúnd*, B. চুন্দ *chuná*).

Lime.

CON

CHUTTER,

(s. छत्र *chatra*).

Umbrella, shed. The name of an assessment in *Canara*, made in the year 1725 by *Bustapah Naigue*, to defray the expense of erecting sheds and feeding pilgrims.

CIRCAR,

(P. سرکار *sarkár*, for سرکار *sar-i-kár*).

Head of affairs. The state or government. A grand division of a province. A head man. N. B. This title is much used by *Europeans* in *Bengal* to designate the *Hindu* writer and accountant employed by themselves, or in the public offices.

CIRCAR ALI,

(P. سرکار اعلیٰ *sarkár-i-azlî*).

The most exalted state; the government. The term is particularly used to denote the viceroyal establishment of the *Nazim* or *Soubahdar* of the three imperial provinces of *Bengal*, *Bahar* and *Orissa*: and forms an article in the *jamma tumary tashkees*, consisting of the *jagiers* or assignments of territory to defray a large portion of the military expenses of government, the *Nabob's* household, and certain civil list charges. v. CIRCAR.

CIRCAR MARAMUT,

(P. سرکار مرمت *sarkár-marammat*).

Repairs by government. Repairs performed at the expense of government to the rivers, and great water-courses.

CODEWARUM,

(From the TAM. words *kudi* an inhabitant or tenant, and *wáram* a share).

The share of the tenants and of their laborers, in the net produce, either of the *nunjah*, or of the *punjah*; or of the *sournadyem* or fruit and vegetable land. v. NUNJAH, PUNJAH, &c.

COLLURIES,

(H. کھلاری *khálári* B. খালারী *khálári*).

Places where salt is produced or boiled. Salt-works.

COMAR,

v. KHOMAR.

COMBIES,

v. COMMEWAR.

COMMEWAR or COMBIES,

In *Telinga* and *Orissa*, a tribe of husbandmen.

COMPTE BANIAS,

In the Northern *Circars*, retail merchants.

CONICOPOLY,

(TAM. *kanakupilai*).

An accountant, writer, clerk.

COW

COODEMARAMUT,

(Perhaps from TAM. *kudí* an inhabitant or tenant, and A. مرمت *marammat* repair).

Repairs performed at the expense of the tenants themselves, to the small channels and to the banks or borders of the rice-fields.

COODUMBON,

A measure of grain.

COODY,

(TAM. *kudí*).

Inhabitant, tenant, cultivator.

COOLIES sing. COOLY,

(Probably from the *Tamul* word *kúli* wages, hire; or a contraction of *kúli-káran* a workman for hire).

Labourers, porters.

COOLL GOOTAH,

In the Ceded Districts, a term used to denote lands let at a low rent to different casts.

COOLL GOOTAH SHROTRIUM,

(s. श्रोत्रिय: *Srotriyah* a *Brahman* learned in the *Védas*).

In the Ceded Districts, lands let at a low rent to learned *Brahmans*. v. COOL GOOTAH.

COOLWAR or CULWAR,

(TAM. *kulwár*).

A statement of the *Ryots* holding lands; or a settlement made with the *Ryots* individually.

COOTALLY,

A species of cultivation in *Tanjoor*.

COPASS,

(B. कापॉन *kápás* or कर्पास *kárpás*).

Cotton, the growth of *Bengal*, in contradistinction to what is imported.

CORGE,

A score.

COROOKUMS,

In *Dindigul*, spots of land in the *poricando*, or hill fields, cultivated by laborers, and paid for by usage rent.

COSS,

(P. کارو *karóh*, s. क्रोश *krósa*).

A corrupt term used by *Europeans* to denote a road measure of about two miles; but varying in different parts of *India*.

COWL,

(A. قول *kaul*).

Word, saying; promise, agreement, contract, engagement. An engagement or lease of land to a *zemindar* or large farmer.

COWL-NAMAH,

(A. قول نامه *kaul and P. نامه námah*).

An agreement in writing. v. COWL and NAMAH. A proclamation to *Ryots*, announcing the rules and principles by which the demands of government, on the lands in their occupation, are to be regulated.

(D)

CUY

COWRY,

(TAM. *kóri* B. कड़ी *kāṛī*).

A small shell which passes as money.

CRAMBO,

Lands in which the long grass has grown, and the roots have gone deep under the earth, and thereby rendered the tillage difficult.

CRORE,

(H. क्रोर *krór* a corruption of the Sanskrit word कोटि *kóti*).

Ten millions.

CRORIE,

(H. क्रोरी *króri* from क्रोर *krór* ten millions).A collector of ten millions of *dams*. A permanent revenue collector of a portion of country, under the older *Muhammadian* government. He sometimes, for a trilling commission, made himself answerable for that amount. N. B. This officer appears to have been first appointed A. D. 1574 by the Emperor *Akbar*.

CURNUM,

(TAM. *karnam*).Accountant of a village who registers every thing connected with its cultivation and produce; the shares or rents of the *Ryot*, with the dues and rights of government in the soil. It answers to the term *Putwarry* in the *Bengal* provinces. The term is peculiar to the peninsula.

CUSBA,

(A. قصبه *kashah*).

A town or township. A town or village with its hamlets.

CUTCHA,

(H. कच्चा *kachá*, B. কাঁচা *kāñchā*).Crude, unripe, immature, gross. An account wherein *rupees* of different sorts are not yet reduced to one denomination.

CUTCHERRY,

(H. कचहरी *kach'hari*, B. কাঁচারী *kāch'hári*).

Court of justice; also the public office where the rents are paid, and other business, respecting the revenue, transacted.

CUTTA,

(probably, from A. قطعة *kit-ah* a segment or piece).A term used in *Tanjore* for a field.

CUTWAL,

(P. کتوال *kutwál*).

The chief officer of police in a large town or city, and superintendent of the markets.

CUY KANUM KAR,

In *Malabar*, a tenant who holds a piece of land under a lease called CUY KANUM PATAM, q. v.

CUY—DAU

CUY KANUM PATAM,

In *Malabar*, tenure by labour, usufructuary tenure.

D.

DADNY,

(P. دادنی *dādani*, from P. دادن *dādan* to give).

Money given in advance to weavers and other manufacturers.

DADNY MOLUNGIAN,

(P. دادنی ملنگیان *dādani malangiyan*).Advances to the salt-makers. An item of the *muscorat*, q. v. See also DADNY.

DAKOITS,

v. DECOITS.

DAR,

(P. دار *dār*, from P. داشتن *dāshtan* to hold, keep).Keeper, holder. This word is often put after another, in a compound state, as an attributive of office or employment, connected with the preceding term: as *Zamin-dar*, *Dih-dar*, *Chób-dār*. By adding ی *i* to *dār* is formed the office, employment, or jurisdiction; as in *Zamin-dári*, &c.

DARMA or DIRMA,

(S. धर्म *dharmā*).

Religion, justice, duty.

DAROGAH,

(P. داروغه *dāróghah*).A superintendant, or overseer, of any department; as of the police, the mint, &c. The *Darogah* of police, in *Bengal*, under late regulations, has a limited local jurisdiction, subordinate to the European magistrate of a *zillah* or district, and has under him an establishment of armed men.

DARULZARB,

(A. دارالضرب *dār-uz-zarb*).

The house of striking: the mint. Receipts from duty on coinage at the several mints. The profits on coining.

DAUM,

(H. دام *dām*).A copper coin, the twenty-fifth part of a *pisa*: or, according to some, an ideal money, the fortieth part of a *rupee*.

DAUN,

(S. धान्य *dhánya*).

Corn, grain, rice.

DEH

DAUNMUDDY,
(Seemingly a *Tamul* corruption of s.
धान्यमति *dhánya-mati*).
Rice land.

DAVAYDYEN,
v. DEVADAYEM.

DECCAN JUMMA KHIAUMIL,
(P. دکن جمع کامل *duk'han-jamaz-i-ká-
mil*).

The *Deccan* complete total. A term sub-
stituted in the *Deccan* for *assil toomar jumma*
(q. v.) or complete standard assessment begun
in 1654, on the principle of *Torel Mull's* ori-
ginal rent roll, and finished by the Emperor
Aurungzebe, in 1687.

DECOITS,
(H. دكيت *dakait*, B. डकड़ित *dakdīt* a
robber).
Gang robbers.

DECOITY,
(H. दकैती *dakaitī* B. डकड़िती *ddkditi*).
Gang robbery.

DEH,
(P. ده *dih*).
A village.

DEHARAH,
A *Hindu* term substituted in the *Deccan* for
DUSTOOR UL AUMUL, q. v.

DEHDAR,
(P. ده دار *dih-dār*).
Village-keeper. An inferior officer of police
in a village, one of whose duties was to distrain
the crop, when necessary, to secure the rent.

DEHDARAH,
(P. ده دار *dih-dār*).
v. DEHDAR.

DEHDARY,
(P. ده داری *dih-dārī*).
The office of a *Dehdar*, q. v. Also, origin-
ally, the appropriated share of produce, or
russoom of the *Dehdar*, then an article of the
neakdarry, q. v. afterwards rendered an item
of the *abwab*, q. v.

DEH-KHURCIA,
(P. ده خرج *dih-kharchah*).
Village-expense. Contributions for defray-
ing certain expenses incurred in the villages for
public purposes, a branch of the *neakdarry*,
q. v.

DEH SALA,
(P. ده ساله *dah-sdlah*).
What relates to a period of ten years: de-
cennial.

DES

DEO KUTCH, for DEO KRUTCH,
(s. देव *déva* god, and P. خرچ *kharch*
expense, *déva-kharch*).

Disbursements for religious purposes, a ze-
mindarry charge.

DEOWUTTUR,
(apparently a corruption of the *Sanskrit*
देवत्रा *dévatrá*).
For the gods. Land granted for religious
purposes.

DEROBUST,
(P. دروبست *dar-ó-bast*, compounded of
در *dar* in, و *ó* it, and بست *bast* closed).
Whole, entire. Whole *pergunmahs*, in con-
tradistinction to *mulaifarrikát*, or scattered por-
tions of territory.

DES,
(s. देश *désa*, TAM. *dés*).
Country, district.

DESHA CAVEL or DESHACAWEL,
(s. देश *désa* country, district, and TAM.
kával watching).
District watching-fees.

DESIVANDAM ENAUM,
(a provincial compound term used in
the Ceded Districts in the peninsula,
apparently derived from s. देश *désa*
country, s. बन्ध *bandha* making fast,
and A. انعام *inzám* a grant).
A grant or remission made for the repairs of
tanks.

DESMOOK,
(TAM. *dés-muk* from s. देश *désa* a district,
and s. मुख *mukha* mouth, face, front).

Headman of a district. Collector of a dis-
trict or portion of a country; an officer corres-
ponding with *Zemindar*, but more antient.

DESMOOKEE,
(TAM. *dés-muki*, s. देशमुखि *désa-mukhi*).
The office, or jurisdiction of a *Desmook*. q. v.

DESPONDEAH or DESPANDEAH,
Register of a district, who, in the peninsula,
performs the same duties as the *Canongoe* of the
Bengal provinces.

DESPONDEE,
v. DESPONDEAH.

DESWAR,
(TAM. *déswár*, P. دیشوار *déshwár*).
By districts or countries. Applied to a state-
ment, the term means a village statement.

DOW

DEVADAYAM, DEVADYEN, or DAVA-DAYEM,

(s. देवदेयं *déva-déyam*, compounded of देव *déva* a god, and देयं *déyam* to be given).

What is due to the gods. Grants of land for religious purposes.

DEWAN,

(P. دیوان *díwán*)Place of assembly. Native minister of the revenue department, and chief justice in civil causes within his jurisdiction; receiver-general of a province. The term has also, by abuse, been used to designate the principal revenue servant under an European collector, and even of a *Zemindar*. By this title the East India Company are receivers-general, in perpetuity, of the revenues of *Bengal*, *Behar*, and *Orissa*, under a grant from the Great Mogul. See DEWANNY.

DEWANNY,

(P. دیوانی *díwání*).The office or jurisdiction of a *Dewan*, q. v.

DEWANNY COURT OF ADAWLUT,

A court for trying revenue, and other civil causes. v. ADAWLUT.

DEWASTAUN or DEWUSTAN,

(s. देवस्थानं *déva-sthánam*).

Place or station of the gods: a temple. Lands granted for the support of temples and other religious purposes.

DEWRA,

(H. دیوہرا *déwhrá* for s. देवगृह *déva-griha*, literally, *god-house*).A *Hindu* temple.

DHIRMADEY,

(s. धर्मदेय *dharma-déya*, from s. धर्म *dharma* religion, and s. देय *déya* to be given).What is due to religion. Land held by *Brahmins* for religious purposes. v. DARMA.

DIRMA,

See DARMA.

DIRROAS,

In the Ceded Districts, wells or embankments for irrigation. Mounds raised on the banks of rivers for drawing up water in buckets.

DOONY,

(TAM. *dóni*).

A large boat, or coasting vessel, used by the natives.

DOWLE,

(H. دال *daul*, B. डौल *daul*).

Form, manner. An estimate.

DUR

DOWLE BUNDOBUST,

(H. دال *daul* a form, and P. بندوبست *band-o-bast* settlement: literally, estimate-settlement. Or, if the second word be read in the genitive case, the form or estimate of a settlement).A sub rent-roll, or account of particular agreements with the inferior or under farmers or *Ryots* of a district for *Mal* and *Sayer*.

DUBASH,

(from s. द्वि *dvi* two, and s. भाषी *bhāshī*, from s. भाषा *bhāshā* language, together forming the compound *dwi-bhāshī*).One who speaks two languages: an interpreter. The *Hindu* who, at *Madras*, manages the money concerns of the European, and serves him as a confidential agent in his private and public transactions with the other natives. v. BANNYAN.

DUFFADAR,

(P. دفدار *dafaz-dár*).The commander of a party of horse; also of *Pcons*, q. v.

DUTTER,

(P. دفتر *daftar*).

Register, record, office.

DUTTER BUND,

(P. دفتر بند *daftar-band*, from دفتر *daftar* a register, and بند *band* shut).An office-keeper. Allowance to the office-keepers of the *cutcheries*, an item of the *muscoral*, q. v.

DUTTER KHANAH,

(P. دفترخانه *daftar-khánah*, from دفتر *daftar* a register, and خانه *khánah* a house).

A record office. Any office.

DUMBALAH DERON,

(H. دنباله دھرا *dumbúlah-dharnd*, from P. دنباله *dumbálah* the tail, and s. धरण *dharanam* seizing).Taking or seizing by the tail (as a cow to urge her along, a common practice in *India*). An ultimate and positive order to the *Ryots* for reaping the harvest in the Northern *Circars*, when the season is far advanced.

DURBAR,

(P. دربار *darbár*).

The court, the hall of audience; a levee.

DURBAR-KHIRCH,

(P. دربار خرچ *darbár-kharch*, from P. دربار *darbár* the court, and P. خرچ *kharch* charge).

Court charges.

DUS

DURMASANAM, DURMASENUM,

(a corruption of s. धर्म *dharmā* justice, religion, virtue, and आसनं *ásanam* a seat. धर्मासनं *dharmásanam* the seat of religion).

Places where water and rice are distributed gratis to travellers. Religious establishments. Lands granted for religious institutions at a low rent, during the *Hindu* government, at *Tinnevely*.

DUSADES,

(H. دسادیس s. दशादेश *das'ádésa*, from दश *dasa* ten, and आदेश *ádésa* commanding).

A commander of ten: a tithing man. A village or petty officer of police.

DUSSARAH,

(H. दसहरा *dashará*, s. दशहरा *dasa-hard*, from दश *dasa* ten, and हरा *hárá* seizing, taking away, expiating ten kinds of sin or evil).

A *Hindu* festival in honour of *Déví*, or the goddess consort of *Siva*. It commences on the tenth day after the new moon in the month *Asin*, answering to the latter end of September, and lasts nine days.

DUSSORA KUTCH or KRUTCH,

(from s. दशहरा *dasa-hard* the name of a *Hindu* festival, and P. خرج *kharch* expense, charge).

Charges on account of the festival called *Dussarah*, q. v.

DUSTOOR,

(P. دستور *dastúr*).

Custom, a customary fee or commission. v. MUSCORAT.

DUSTOOR CHACKERAN,

(A. and P. دستورچاکران *dastúr-i-chákarán*).

Fees of servants. v. CHACKERAN.

DUSTOOR UL AUMUL,

(A. دستورالعمل *dastúr-ul-zamal*, from دستور *dastúr* custom, rule, ال *al* the article, and عمل *amal* office, business).

Rule of business. Political and official regulations or institutions.

DUSWAHAH,

The *exams* or free lands of *Chutters* or *Choultries*, q. v.

DUSWANAH,

A tenth. The name of an addition made to the standard rent in *Bednore*, in the year 1723.

EZA

E.

EAHTIMAM, or, by mistake, EAHTIMAN, (A. اهتمام *ihtimám*).

Care, trust, charge. In the plural, *Zemindurry* trusts, or jurisdictions, of greater or less extent into which the *khalsa* lands, or those paying rent, were divided by the *Muhammadians*.

EAHTIMAM BUNDY,

(P. اهتمامبندی *ihtimám bandi*).

The settlement of a trust. *Jamabundy*, or a settlement of the revenue of a district annually concluded with the *Zemindar*. v. EAHTIMAM.

EAHTIMAMDAR,

(P. اهتمامدار *ihtimám-dár*).

One who holds a trust. A *Zemindar*, q. v.

EJARAH,

(A. اجاره *ijárah*).

A farm of land, or rather of its revenue.

EJARAH DAR,

(P. اجاره دار *ijárah-dár*).

The holder of a farm of land, or rather of its revenue. v. EJARAH.

ENAUM,

(A. انعام *in-zám*).

Present, gift, gratuity, favour. *Enaums* are grants of land free of rent; or assignments of the government's share of the produce of a portion of land, for the support of religious establishments and priests, and for charitable purposes; also to revenue officers, and the public servants of a village. v. MAUNIUMS.

ENAUMAT, also, by mistake, ENAUMAL,

(A. انعامات *in-zámát*, plur. of A. انعام *in-zám*).

Grants, gratuities. v. ENAUM.

ENAUMDAR,

(P. انعامدار *in-zám-dár*).

Holder of any thing as a favour. A person in the possession of rent-free, or favorably rented, lands; or in the enjoyment, under assignment thereof, of the government dues from a particular portion of land, granted from charity, &c. v. ENAUM.

EYEEDEIN,

(A. عيدین *ídain*).

Two religious festivals of the *Muhammadians*.

EZAFÁ,

(A. اضافہ *izáfah*).

Addition, augmentation, increase. Increase of revenue from districts effected, by *hastabood* investigations, under *Sultan Sujah*, in 1689, on the accession of the Emperor *Alemgher* (*Aurangzeb*); being a new valuation of the ancient land revenue, as settled by the *assul tamar jammah* of *Torell Mull*, in 1582, and, in subsequent years, added to by the gradual improvement of the lands, and by periodical enquiries, reducible to three general heads, viz. *Abwab*, *Keffyet*, and *Towfeer*.

(E)

FOU

F.

FAQUEER,

(A. فقير *fakir*).A poor man, mendicant, or wandering beggar of the sect of *Muhammad*.

FAQUER UL TEJAR,

(A. فاخر التجار *fakhr-ut-tujjar*).Noble merchants. A description of *Mogul* merchants.

FARIGH KHUTTY,

(P. فارغ خطی *farigh-khatti*).

A written release.

FASL or FASAL,

(A. فصل *fasl* or *fasal*).

Season, crop, harvest.

FEELKHANEH,

(P. فیل خانه *fil-khanah*).Elephant house or stable. An article charged under the *soubahdarry abwab*.

FEROOSH NEMMUCK,

(P. فروش نمک *farosh-i-namak*).Sale of salt (by a contract called *mobai*).

FERROAY,

Fines and confiscations. v. *FOUJDARRY*.

FIRMAUN,

(P. فرمان *farman*).

Order, mandate. An imperial decree, a royal grant or charter.

FOUJDAR,

(P. فوجدار *fauj-ddar*, from فوج *fauj* an army, and دار *dar* keeper, holder).Under the *Mogul* government, a magistrate of the police over a large district, who took cognizance of all criminal matters within his jurisdiction, and sometimes was employed as receiver general of the revenues.

FOUJDARRAN,

(فوجداران *faujddaran*, plur. of P. فوجدار *faujddar*).*Faujders*. An article in the *tumâr jammah* roll, being a *jaghîr* appropriation for the civil and military expenses of inferior *Nabobs* and deputies of government; or, as the name imports, of the *Faujders*.

FOUJDARRAN KEFFYET,

v. *KEFFYET*.

FOUJDARRY,

(P. فوجداری *faujddari*).Any thing appertaining to a *Faujdar*, as his office, jurisdiction, court, and the like. Also the produce of fines, confiscations, and *chout*, in the *Faujdarry* courts. v. *CHOUT*.

FUT—GAT

FOUJDARRY ABWAB,

(P. فوجداری ابواب *faujddari abwab*).*Faujdarry* assessments. Assessments made by the *Faujders*. Also a *soubahdarry* impost established by *Sajah Khaun*, being in the nature of a territorial assessment, levied from the *Faujders* in the frontier districts, which were imperfectly explored, or brought into subjection to the ruling power of the state.

FOUJDARRY Court,

(From P. فوجدار *faujddar*, q. v).

A court for administering the criminal law.

FOUJ SEBUNDY,

(فوج سبندی *fauj-i-sebandi*).Provincial troops, native militia employed in the police, conveying treasure, protecting the revenues, &c. v. *MOULACH*.

FUSLY,

(فصلی *fasli*, from A. فصل *fasl* or *fasal*).

What relates to the seasons: the harvest year.

FUSLY KHEREEF,

(s. فصل خریف *fasl-i-kharif*).

The autumnal season, or harvest for rice, millet, &c.

FUSLY RUBBY,

(P. فصل ربیع *fasl-i-rabi*).

The spring season or harvest, for peas, wheat, &c.

FUTWAH,

(A. فتوی *fatwa*).A judicial decree, sentence, or judgment; particularly when delivered by a *Mufti* or doctor of *Muhammadan* law.

G.

GAM,

(B. गँ गdn H. گانو *gaw* with slight nasal before the *w*, corruptions of s. ग्राम *grāma*).

A village.

GANGANAH,

(P. گانگانه *gāngānah* from s. ग्राम *grāma* a village).By villages, a settlement by villages. A term, equivalent to *mouzawar*, used to designate a village settlement.

GATWALL,

(H. گہات وال *ghat-wal*).

Who has charge of a pass in the mountains, or a landing place on a river.

GOR

GAUTWAR,

(H. گھاتوار *ghát-wár*).

V. GATWALL.

GENTOO,

(Probably a corruption of the word *Gentile*).

Indian. One of the aborigines of *India*. At Madras our countrymen use this term to designate the language and people of *Tellin-gána*.

GHEE,

(H. घी *ghi*).

Clarified butter, in which state they preserve that article for culinary purposes.

GHEECOTTAH, written also GHEEGOOTTA,

(From H. घी *ghi*).

A village monopoly, the renter of which has the exclusive right of buying and selling *ghce* in retail. V. GHEE.

GIRDAWAR, or GIRDWAR,

(P. گردوار *girdáwar* or گردوار *girdwár*).

An overseer of police, under whom the *Goyendas* or informers act, and who has the power to apprehend those whom the latter point out.

GODOWN,

(European corruption of the *Maldy* termگدوڻ *gadong* or گدوڻ *gadóng*).

A warehouse.

GOLAWER,

(From s गो *gó* a cow).A tribe of cowherds in *Telinga* and *Orissa*.

GOMASTAH,

(P. گماشته *gumáshtah*, perfect part, of گماشتن *gumáshtan* to send forth upon any particular business).

A commissioner, factor, agent.

GOOROO,

(S. गुरु *guru*).

Grave, a grave man; the spiritual guide of a *Hindu*.

GOOTOO,

(TAM. *gúntu* or *déna-gúntu* honey-comb).

A license by custom paid for as much of honey and bees-wax as may be found by the renter in particular forests or mountains.

GORAYAT or GORAYT,

A petty officer in a village whose chief duty was to guard the crop. V. PAUSBAN. He acted under the native collector, and his office is described to have been somewhat like that of a common *Pcon*.

GUR

GOSHWARAH,

(P. گوشواره *góshwárah*).

The abstract of an account.

GOUR,

In *Coimbatore*, Head men of villages: POTAL and MEERASSADARS, q. v.

GOYENDA,

(P. گوینده *góyandah*, from P. گفتن *guftan* to speak, say, tell, inform).

An informer, a spy to discover public offenders.

GRAM or GRAMA,

(S. ग्राम *gráma*).

A village.

GRAMA KHIRCH,

(From ग्राम *gráma* a village and R. خرچ *kharch* expence).

Village charges, or expenditure. V. KHIRCH GRAM.

GRAMMATAN,

(TAM. *grámdtan*, S. ग्रामधान *gráma-dhána*).

A villager, head man of a village, or POTAL, q. v.

GUDDAD,

Broken uneven land brought into cultivation by the hand. A species of landholders in the Ceded Districts who hold their lauds at a reduced rent.

GUENI or GUENY,

Tenant.

GUENY CHALIE,

In *Canara*, a tenant at will. The same as CHALIE GUENY, q. v.

GUENY NAIRMUL,

In *Canara*, a proprietor of land. The same as NAIRMUL GUENY, q. v.

GUENY SHUDMUL,

In *Canara*, a tenant for ever. The same as SHUDMUL GUENY, q. v.

GUIRE BEKENNY written also GUIRE BALAUNY,

The resumption of an allowance of land given up to the *Ryots*, being the tenth of a *begah*.

GUNGE,

(P. گنج *ganj*).

A granary, a depôt, chiefly of grain, for sale. Wholesale markets held on particular days, and resorted to by petty venders and traders. Also commercial depôts.

GURNY,

V. GUENY.

HAV

H.

HACKIKUT,

(A. حقیقت *hakikat*).

Statement, explanation, particular account.

HACKIKAT JUMMA,

(P. حقیقت جمع *hakikat-i-jamāz*).A statement, or the particulars, of the *jumma*, or sum total of an account. An historical detail of the *tumary* rent-roll down to the acquisition of the *Dezanny*.

HAKIM,

(A. حاکم *hākīm*).

Commander, ruler, governor, master. The governing authority in a province.

HALDAREE,

(P. حال داری *hāl-dārī* from A. حال *hāl* state, condition, situation, circumstance, and P. دار *dār* keeping, holding).A tax on marriages, an item of the *abwāb* or cesses. N. B. This term may also mean a tax on ploughs, from s. हल *hala* a plough, and P. داری *dārī* holding, or keeping.HAL HACKIKUT, (written also by *nūstake*),
HAK-HACKUT,(P. حال حقیقت *hāl-hakikat*).The present state. An account of the present state of the revenue as established in the *hustabood*, q. v.

HAREES,

(A. حارس *hāris*).

A guard, centinel, or watchman. A petty officer of police in a town or village.

HASIL,

(A. حاصل *hūsīl*).

Produce, result, proceeds, revenue, duties.

HASIL KHALARY,

(P. حاصل کھلاری *hūsīl-i-khalārī*).

Produce of the salt-works. A head of salt revenue collections, including the original ground rent of the salt lands. v. KHALARY.

HASIL-NEMUCK,

(P. حاصل نمک *hūsīl-i-namak*).

Proceeds of salt. Duties on salt.

HASTABOOD,

(P. هست و بود *hast-ō-būd*).

Literally, what is and was. A comparative account. An examination by measurement of the assets or resources of the country, made immediately previous to the harvest. Also, in a more general sense, a detailed enquiry into the value of lands financially considered.

HÁVELLY,

(A. حویلی *havī'i*).House, habitation, domain. In *Bengal* the term is applied to such lands as are held by a *Zemindar* for his own benefit; but at *Madras*

HUZ

it designates such as are under the immediate management of government, without the intervention of *Zemindars* or *Jaghiredars*, the revenues of which are either farmed out on short leases, or collected by its own officers, without any other agency. v. *Khas*, which in *Bengal* is the term used in the sense of *Havelly* as applied at *Madras*.

HAUT,

(s. हट्ट *hatta*, B. हट *hat* or हट्ट *hatt*,H. هات *hāt*).A weekly market held on stated days. N. B. A *bazar* is a daily market.

HAZARY,

(P. هزاری *hazārī* from هزار *hazār* a thousand).

The commander of a thousand men.

HAZARIAN,

(A. هزاریان *hazāriyān* plur. of هزاری *hazārī*, q. v.).The commanders of a thousand men each. The expense of ten regiments of standing troops under English officers. v. p. 683 for *two* regiments read *ten*.

HINDOO or HINDU,

(P. هندو *Hindu*).One of the aborigines of *India*, by the Persians called *Hind*.

HISSA,

(A. حصه *hissah*).Share, portion, division, part. *Hissa* lands are such as are divided, with respect to the rent, into shares, payable to two or more *Zemindars*, who are called *Hissadars* or share-holders.

HISSAWB,

(A. حساب *hisāb*).

An account, computation, calculation.

HISSAWB KORCHIA,

(P. حساب خرچہ *hisāb-i-kharchah*).

An account of disbursements.

HOBLY,

In *Canara*, a district.

HOODUD,

(A. حدود *hudūd*, plur. of A. حد *hadd* a limit or boundary).Prescribed penalties by the *Muhammadian* law.

HUSBULWOSOOLEE MAROCHIA,

(P. حسب الوصولی *hasb-ul-wasūlī*).A tax according to what may be collected. Estimated receipts on marriages, being a head of revenue introduced in *Dinagapore* in 1762.

HUZZOOR,

(A. حضور *huzūr*).The presence. The seat of government, or of the European authority in a collectorship. v. *SUDDER*.

HYU—IAJ—JAG

HUZZOOREE,

(P. حضوري *huzûrî* from A. حضور *huzûr*, q. v.)

Relating to the presence, or chief station of European authority. Applied to *Talookdars*, &c. the term indicates that they pay their revenue immediately to the European officer of government, and not through *Zemindars*.

HYUM,

Is a term used in *Coimbatore* to designate a branch of *soornadyem*, or rents payable in money, which is fixed, or at least subject to little variation, such as the produce of trees, the rent of collections made from ginger, &c. on the hills.

I.

IJARAH,

(A. اجاره *ijarah*).

A farm, particularly of the revenue of a district.

IJARAH DAR,

(P. اجارہ دار *ijarah-dâr*).

The holder of a farm. A farmer of the revenues of a district.

ISTEMERAR,

(A. استمرار *istimrâr*).

Continuity; the being constant and continuous; perpetuity.

ISTEMERARY,

(P. استمراری *istimrârî*).

Of or relating to *ISTEMERAR*, q. v. An *ISTEMERARY PORTAN* is a lease in perpetuity.

ISTEMRARDAR,

(P. استمراردار *istimrârdâr*).

The holder of a grant in perpetuity.

ISTIMRAREE,

(P. استمراری *istimrârî*).

Perpetual, continuous. v. *ISTEMERARY*.

J.

JABESTAN, by mistake for *TABESTAN*, q. v.

JAGGERY,

(TAM. *jakarai*).

Sugar. Sugar in its unrefined state.

JAGHEER NOWARAH,

(P. جای ناوارہ *jây-gîr-i-nâwârah*).

A *jagheer* for the support of an establishment of boats at *Dacca*.

BAZ

JAGHEER TANAJAUT,

(P. جای گیر تپانه جات *jây-gîr-i-t'hânahjât*).

The same as *JAGHIRE TANAHAUT*, q. v.

JAGHIRE or JAGHEER,

(P. جای گیر *jây-gîr*, from جا *jâ* place, and گیر *gîr* taking, the two words being united by ي *i*, here the sign of the genitive case).

Literally the place of taking. An assignment of the government share of the produce of a portion of land to an individual. There were two kinds of *Jaghires*, one called جای گیرتن *jây-gîr-i-tan* bodily or personal *jaghire*, being for the support of the person of the grantee; the other جای گیر سر *jây-gîr-i-sar* *Jaghire* of the head, or an assignment for the support of any public establishment, particularly of a military nature.

JAGHIRE BUCKSHIE,

(P. جای گیر بخشی *jây-gîr-i-bakhshî*).

A *jaghire* for the support of a general or commander-in-chief.

JAGHIRE CIRCAR,

(P. جای گیر سرکار *jây-gîr-i-sarkâr*).

The *jaghire* of the government: i.e. the Company's *jaghire* under the presidency of Fort St. George.

JAGHIRE DEWANNY,

(P. جای گیر دیوانی *jây-gîr-i-dîwanî*).

The *jaghire* of the *Dewanny*: i.e. of the office of *Dewan* held by the Company.

JAGHIRE TANAHAUT,

(P. جای گیر تپانهاٹ *jây-gîr-i-t'hânahât*).

Jaghires for the support of *tanahs*, or small garrisons of *sebandy* troops.

JAMMA,

(A. جمع *jama*).

The whole, total, sum, amount, sum total, assembly, collection. The total of a territorial assessment.

JAMMABUNDY,

(P. جمع بندی *jama-bandî*).

A settlement of the total of an assessment, or a written statement of the same.

JAMMABUNDY NUCKDY,

(P. جمع بندی نقدي *jama-bandî-i-nakdî*).

A money settlement of the total of an assessment.

JAMMADAR,

(P. جمعدار *jama-dâr*).

A native officer so denominated. v. *JAMMA* and *DAR*.

(F)

JEL

JAMMA KAUMIL, (P. جمع كامل *jama-i-kāmil*).

The complete or perfect *jamma*, or total of an assessment. The complete standard assessment of the *Dccan* on the principle of *Toorell Mull's* original rent-roll.

JAMMA KHIRCH,

(P. جمع خرچ *jama-kharch*).

Receipt and payment. Applied to an account, a statement of receipts and disbursements.

JAMMA TUMARY,

(P. جمع توماري *jama-i-tūmārī*).

The total according to the *tumar* or rent-roll. v. *TUMAR*.

JAMMA WAUSIL BAKY,

(P. جمع واصل باقي *jama-wāsil-bāki*).

Total-received-balance. An account in three columns, stating the totals of the revenues expected according to the settlement, the amount received, and the balances outstanding.

JANAJAUT,

(H. جناجات *janājāt*, from s. जन *jana* person, and s. जात *jāta* sect).

Man by man, individual. This term, applied to a *Pottah*, means a lease to each individual *Ryot*.

JANGLE,

(H. جنگل *jaṅgal*, s. जंगल *jangala*).

A wood or thicket, a country overrun with wood or long grass, in a rude and uncultivated state.

JANGLY,

(from s. जंगल *jangala*).

Overrun with *jungle*, or situated in the midst of *jungles*. v. *JUNGLE*.

JAREBIAN,

(P. جریبیان *jarībīyān* plur. of جریبی *jarībī* a personal noun from A. جریب *jarīb* a certain land measure).

Land measurers in the Northern *Circars*.

JELM,

(A *Malabar* corruption of s. जन्म *janma*).

Birth, birthright. v. *JEMNUM*.

JELMKAR, the same as *JEMNUMKAR*, q. v.

JELMKAR GUENY,

See *JELMKAR* and *GUENEY*.

JELNUM PONNUJAM,

(A *Malabar* corruption of s. जन्म पुनर्जम *janmam punarjam*).

Literally, birth again born. The term is particularly applied to a mortgage deed, upon the execution of which the proprietor parts with almost his whole interest in the land.

JYA—KAP

JEMNUM,

(A *Malabar* corruption of the *Sanskrit* word जन्म *janmam*).

Birth, birthright. Hereditary or proprietary right in the soil.

JEMNUMKAR,

(A *Malabar* corruption of s. जन्म *janmam* birth, and the personal termination *kār*).

A proprietor by inheritance.

JIZEA,

(A. جزیه *jizyah*).

A tax imposed by *Muhummadans* on infidels and idolaters.

JODIGA,

A branch of the *sornadycm*, q. v. consisting of a quit-rent paid by *Brahmans* for *enām* lands held by them.

JOKE,

Quit rent.

JOWARY,

Indian corn. Sort of millet. *Holcus sorgum*, L.

JUMMUM, the same as *JEMNUM*, q. v.

JYARUM,

In the *Carnatic*, a register of lands.

K.

KADEEM,

(A. قديم *kādīm*).

Head, head man. One of the numerous terms used in the peninsula to designate the head man of a village.

KAM WASSOOL,

See *KHAM-Wossool*.

KANUM,

(MAL. *kānam*).

Mortgage, usufructuary property acquired by mortgage. See *CANUM* and *KANUM PATUM*.

KANUMKAR,

(MAL. *kānamkār*).

A mortgage of land. v. *KANUM*.

KANUM PATUM,

(MAL. *kānam-pātam*).

A mortgage deed. A form of conveying land in leasehold, and by which a mortgagee gets possession of land.

KAN WASSOOL, by mistake for *KHAM WASSOOL*, q. v.

KAPOO, KAPOOR, written also *KAN POOR*,

One of the terms used in the peninsula to denote the head man among the *Meerassadars* of a village.

KEF

KARAR,

(A. قرار *karár*).

Firmness, stability. Agreement, engagement, contract.

KARAR JAMMA DEH SALA,

(P. قرار جمع ده ساله *karár-jamāz-i-dah-sálah*).The engagement for a ten years *jamma*. The decennial settlement of the *Bengal* provinces, as made in the administration of Lord Cornwallis.

KARIAKARAM,

(TAL. *kárya-káram* from s. कार्यकारः *kárya-kárah*).The performer of a business, an agent. The principal *Meerassadar* of a village appointed by the rest to act as their common agent.

KATE,

(A provincial corruption of s. क्षेत्र *kshétra*).

A field.

KATE PUNJAH,

(TAM. *ket-punjai*, from *két*, a corruption of s. क्षेत्र *kshétra* a field, and TAM. *punjai*, q. v.)

Land which from situation cannot be irrigated, and which, strictly speaking, depends upon the falling rains.

KAUMIL or KAMUL,

(A. كامل *kámil*).

Perfect, complete. v. JUMMAH.

KAWELI,

(TAM. *káwali*).

Watching, guarding, protecting. The office or employment of guarding and protecting a district. v. CAWEL.

KAWELIGAR,

v. CAWELGAR.

KAWELI RUSSOOM,

v. KAWELI and RUSSOOM. Fee or perquisite of a *Kaweligar*. See CAWELGAR.

KAY-KANUM-PATUM,

(MAL. *kai-kánam-pátam*).Conveyance of a spot of land, in *Malabar*, to one who undertakes to fence it with mud walls, and plant it with trees, being insured in the possession of it for a specified period.

KEEL,

A lake.

KEFFYET or KEFFAYET,

(A. کفایت *kifáyat*).Surplus, profit, advantage. Profit resulting from the revenue investigations of *Meer Cossim*, being an item of the *soubahdarry abwab*, or cesses arising from *jaghires* and other lands held at reduced rate by the principal officers of the *Nazims*, which were added to the public rent; also increase of revenue from *hastabood* enquiries into the resources of the *khalsa* lands.

KHA

KEFFYET HUSTABOOD,

(P. کفایت هستابود *kifáyat-i-hast-o-búd*).Profit of the *hastabood*, q. v. An item of the *soubahdarry abwab*, or cesses of *Ali Verdi Khan*, consisting of resumptions of land, and discovered resources in *khalsa* lands brought to account in the frontier districts, under the charge of *faujdar*s, which they had concealed.

KEFFYET SAYER,

(P. کفایت سائر *kifáyat-i-sáyir*).Profit of the *sayer*, q. v. Profit or increase of revenue derived from bringing to public account fraudulent, or other irregular emoluments or abuses in the branches of the *sayer* duties. See BAKY and PANCHOUTRA.

KEFYAL, a mistake in the print for KEFFYAT, q. v.

KEHDAH,

(H. کیدا *khédá*).

The trap or enclosure in which wild elephants are caught.

KEHDAH AFEAL,

(P. کیدای افیال *khédáyi-afyál*).The traps or enclosures for catching elephants. v. KEHDAH. An article in the *tumar*, or assessment roll, of *jaghire* appropriations, to defray the expense of catching elephants in *Tipperah*, and *Sylhet*.

KERP,

(B. कार्पस *kárpás*).

Cotton.

KERPAS,

(B. कार्पस *kárpás*).

Cotton.

KESSEWAR,

(P. قسم وار *kismwár*).

According to its kind, sort, or quality.

KESSEWAR GOSHWARAH,

(P. قسموار گوشواره *kismwár-goshwárah*).

An abstract account of lands specifying their different qualities.

KETEENEE,

(B. कोटनी *kátani*).

A spinner of cotton, &c.

KEZANCHEE,

(P. خزانچی *khazánchi*).

A treasurer.

KHAHOON,

(B. काइन *káhan*, H. کاهان *káhan* or H. کاهن *káhan*, corruptions of s.काषापण *kárshápāna*).Twelve hundred and eighty *cowries*, equal, as money, to about four *annas*, or the fourth of a *rupee*.

KHA

KHALSA.

(A. *خالصه khalisah*).

Pure, unmixed. An office of government, in which the business of the revenue department is transacted: the exchequer. When this term is applied to lands, it signifies lands the revenues of which are paid into the exchequer, as contradistinguished from *jaghire*, or other descriptions of lands, the government share of whose produce has been assigned to others.

KHALSA-SHEREFA,

(P. *خالصه شریفه khalisah-i-sharifah*).

The royal treasury or exchequer.

KHAM, written also KAM,

(P. *خام khām*).

Unripe, crude, immature, gross.

KHAM CHITAH,

(H. *خام چٹا khām-chithā*).

A rough statement or account. v. KHAM.

KHAM WOSSOOL,

(P. *خام وصول khām-wasul*).

Gross receipt, as of revenue, also the record exhibiting it.

KHANABARRY,

(From P. *خانه khānah* a house, and B. *बाड़ी bārī*, from S. *बाटी bātī* a dwelling).

A house with its appurtenances, such as gardens, orchards and the like: Domain. v. NANCAR.

KHAN WOOSIL,

For KHAM WOSSOOL, q. v.

KHAREGE JUMMA,

(P. *خارج جمع khārij-i-jamāz*).

What is excluded from the *jumma* or amount of the rental. Rents from the *Ryots* enjoyed by particular individuals under assignments or grants from government, such as the *nancar* of *Croris* and *Zemindars*.

KHAS,

(A. *خاص khās*).

Private, peculiar: particular, proper. Revenue collected immediately by government, without the agency of *Zemindars*. Under the Company's government in *Bengal*, the term is generally applied when there is an immediate division of the actual produce between the government and the *Ryots*; and also where the revenues of smaller portions than *zemindaries* are let to farm.

KHASNOVEESEE,

(P. *خاص نویسی khās-navīsī*, from P. *خاص khās*, q. v. and P. *نویسی navīsī* writing).

What relates to the government clerks and accountants. An article of the *soubahdarry abwab*, or cesses introduced by *Jaffier Khan*; being originally a *russcom* or fee exacted from

KHU

the *Zemindars*, at the renewal of their annual leases, by the *Mutseddies*, or clerks of the *khalsa*; but afterwards extended to other objects. v. KHALSA.

KHEREEF,

(A. *خريف kharif*).

Autumn, autumnal harvest.

KHERYAUT,

(A. *خیرات khairāt*).

Good deeds, charities, alms. Allowances for occasional charity to the poor of all persuasions; an item of the *Muscorat*, q. v.

KHETERY,

(A corruption of S. *क्षत्रिय kshatriya*, pronounced *khetri* in the vulgar dialects).

A man of the second or military tribe.

KHILAUT,

(A. *خلعت khilāz*).

A robe of honour with which princes confer dignity. An item of the *abwab* or imposts. See *ZYR MATHOTE*.

KHIRCH GRAM,

(P. *خارج گرام kharch-i-grām*, from P. *خرج kharch* expense, and S. *ग्राम grāma* a village).

Expense of the village. Contributions levied in the villages, professedly to defray the expenses incurred by the *Potails*, or their servants, and by others, in travelling to the *cutcherry* of the district on the public affairs of the villages.

KHODE KHOSHT,

(Properly P. *خود کاشت khūd-kāsht*, from *خود khūd* self, and *کاشتن kāshtan* to sow seed).

Self-sown or cultivated. Applied to *Ryots*, the term means those who cultivate land in the village where they reside, and by hereditary right; also the land so cultivated.

KHOMAR,

(B. *खमर khāmār*).

Threshing-floor. Lands, the *Ryots* of which do not pay a money-rent, but divide the produce at certain rates of share with the *Zemindar*: contradistinguished from *rioty* lands, in which the government dues are paid in money.

KHOOSHIBASH, by mistake, CHOOOBASH,

(P. *خوش باش khūsh-bāsh*).

One who lives happily or at his ease. A description of inhabitants in the Ceded Districts.

KHORAK AFFIAL,

(P. *خوراک افیال khūrdk-i-afyāl*).

Food of elephants. An allowance in *Sylhet* for maintaining elephants when caught.

KHUDIAN,

(From TAM. *kudi*).

A cultivator. v. COODI.

KIS

KHURCH or KHIRCH or KURTCH,

(A. *خرج* *kharj*, P. *خرج* *kharch*).

Expense, expenditure. Casual expenditure for public purposes in the business of revenue arrangement.

KHURCHA,

(A. *خرجہ* *kharchah*, P. *خرجہ* *kharchah*).

Disbursement, expenditure.

KHURCHA SUDDER,

(P. *خرجہ سدر* *kharchah-i-sadar*).Expenses of the chief station or seat of government, in contradistinction to *Kharchah-i-mofussil* or expenses of the country or interior.

KIDMUTDAR, probably for KIDMUTGAR,

(P. *خدمتگار* *khidmat-gûr*).

A servant, an in-door servant.

KIFFUT for KIFFYUT, q. v.

KILLADAR,

(P. *قلعہ دار* *kilzâh-dâr*).

Warder of a castle. Commander of a fort.

KIMUT KHESHT GOUR,

(P. *قیمت خشت گور* *kîmat-i-khisht-i-gaur*).Price of bricks of *Gour*. v. KIST GOUR. A *soubahdarry* impost established by *Ali Verdi Cwen* to defray the expense of conveying away bricks from the ruins of the ancient city of *Gour*, once the capital of *Bengal*.

KISMUL, a mistake for KISMUT, q. v.

KISMUT,

(A. *قسمت* *kismet*).Division, proportion, share, part. A division of country, sometimes forming part of a *circar*, and including several districts, more or less; but more generally, part of a *pergunnah*. N. B. The proportions of such divisions are distinguished by the number of *annas* or sixteenth parts they contain.

KISSA, a typographical error for HISSA, q. v.

KISSAS,

(A. *قصاص* *kisâs*).The *Muhammadian* law of retaliation.

KIST,

(A. *کسط* *kist*).

Stated payment, instalment of rent.

KISTBUNDY,

(P. *کستبندی* *kist-bandî*).

A contract for the payment of a debt or rent by instalments. v. KIST.

KIST GOUR,

(P. *کشت گور* *khisht-i-gaur*).Bricks of *Gour*. The expense of bricks from the ruins of the city of *Gour*, once the capital of *Bengal*: one of the *soubahdarry abwab* or cesses.

KUL

KOKUMNAMA, by mistake for HOOKUM-NAMA, q. v.

KOLKAR,

The same as *Peon*, in *Malabar*.

KOODI,

(TAM. *kudî*).

Inhabitant, tenant, Ryot, q. v.

KODIMANER,

A contract, in *Malabar*, the effect of which is to convert the tenure of mortgage by pledge into a kind of freehold.

KOOLCURNEY, KOOLKERNAIN, KOOLCURNY, KULKURNY,

(TEL. *kulkarnai* and *kulkarnam*).A village accountant, in the Northern *Circars*, who is generally a *Brahman*.

KOORI KANUM,

(MAL. *kuri kânâm*).

A lease on favourable terms for the improvement of land.

KOOT,

(H. *کوت* *kût*).

Estimate, appraisement, valuation. Valuation of the crop. v. ANCHUMNA.

KORAN,

(A. *قرآن* *kurân*).The book containing the religious precepts of *Muhammad*.

KOSHAM,

(S. *कोष* *kôsha*, TEL. and TAM. *kôsham*).Case, repository, treasury, register. A village register in which are entered the lands held by *Brahmans* in the southern *poligar* districts.

KOYT,

(A provincial corruption of S. *कायस्थ* *kâyastha*).The name of a mixed tribe of *Hindus*, whose profession is generally writing and accounts. Most of the *Banians* and *Sircars* of *Calcutta* are of this class.

KRORIE,

v. CRORIE.

KUDDUM RUSSOOL,

(P. *قدم رسول* *kadam-i-rasûl*).The footstep of the prophet. Allowance for preserving the impression of the foot of *Muhammad*, or the place of worship where it is preserved; an item of the *Muscorat*, q. v.

KULGOOTASON,

In *Tinnazelly*, a fixed sum so called for which the *punjah* land was given up.

KULLAR,

In the Ceded Districts, barren land.

(G)

KUT

KULWAR,

(P. کوار *kulwár*).

According to all, general. The term is applied to a settlement of the land revenues, when the rent of each individual *Ryot* is fixed and collected by the officers of government, without the intermediate agency of *Zemindars* or farmers of the revenue. See *RYOTWAR*.

KUMENATUM,

The farming stock of an individual, such as his ploughs, bullocks, slaves or servants, &c.

KUMI,

(P. کمی *kami*).

Deficiency. Deficiency in the weight or value of coin; interior *crutch* or expenditure. N. B. KUMISAGON in p. 682 should have been divided by a comma, being two words, namely, *kumi* and *sagon*.

KUMPLI,

In the Ceded Districts, a draw-well.

KUNGANUM,

Fees paid to the Company as an indemnity for the expense of overseeing the just appropriation of the *podoo shelawo*, and the cutting and division of the crop.

KUNKAL,

(H. کنگال *kangál*).

Poor, miserable. *Kunkal* lands are lands the revenues of which are appropriated for the support of poor persons.

KURCHA,

(A. خرجه *kharjah*, P. خرچه *kharchah*).

Expenditure. v. *KURCHA*.

KURNUM,

(TEL. *karnam*).

A secretary, writer, clerk. See *CURNUM*.

KUSHEM,

In the Ceded Districts, a streamlet or water-course from a spring.

KUSSOOR,

(A. قصور *kusúr*).

Want, defect, deficiency. An item of the *abwab* formerly levied as part of the *deh kurcha*, or village charges, to make up for the deficiency in the *rupees* collected in the *mofussil*, or interior of the country, which, under the *Mogul* government, were required to be paid into the treasury at an equal standard.

KUTCHA,

(H. کچا *kachá*, B. कच्चा *káncchá*).

Raw; crude, immature. v. *CUTCHA*.

KUTCHA BALLANNY, BALUNNY, or BEKENNY,

A term used in *Dinagapore*. A resumption of one-tenth proportion of land held by the *Ryots*. v. *KUTCHA* and *CUTCHA*.

KUTKENA,

(B. कटकिना *katkiná*).

An under farm.

KYV—LOO—MAD

KUTKENADAR,

(B. कटकिनादार *katkinádár*).

An under tenant, farmer, or renter.

KUTLAI,

In the Ceded Districts, a field.

KUTTEI,

v. *KUTLAI*.

KYAL,

(A. کيال *kayál*).

A weighman. The person who weighs out the respective shares of the crops in a village.

KYVEDOOTH,

A form of mortgage and transfer of landed property in *Malabar*.

L.

LAC,

(A provincial corruption of s. लक्ष *laksha*).

One hundred thousand. N. B. A *lack* of *Bengal sicca rupces* is, at 2s. 6d., equal to pounds sterling 12,500.

LAKERAJE,

(A. لاکراج *lá-khiráj*, compounded of the privative particle لا *lá* and *khiráj* rent).

Rent-free. Lands rent-free; or lands the government dues from which are assigned to any person for his own benefit, or are appropriated to any public purpose. The term is used in contradistinction to *MALGUZARY*, q. v.

LINGUMUT,

(s. लिंगमत *linga-mata*).

One who worships the *Lingam*.

LOMBALLIES,

v. *BEEGARAH*.

LOMBARDIES,

v. *BEEGARAH*.

LOONTABURDARS,

A typographical mistake for *SOONTABURDARS*, q. v.

M.

MAAL,

See *MAL* and *MEHAL*.

MADESTRUM,

(TAM. *madiyastam*, for s. मध्यस्थ *madhyastham*).

Standing between: mediation. The mediation of a *Poligar* to protect a *Circar* village from any breach of faith on the part of government or its officers.

MAL

MADRASSA,

(A. مدرسه *madrasah*).

A college.

MADRISSA,

See MADRASSA.

MAGANY,

(TAM. *mágánam*).

A district.

MAGANNY,

See MAGANY.

MAGAUN,

See MAGANY.

MAHAJANACUM,

See MAHAJANUM.

MAHAJEN,

See MAHAJANUM.

MAHAJANUM,

(TAM. *mahá-janam*, s. महाजन *mahá-jana*).

A great person; a merchant. Proprietor of land equivalent to MEHRASSADAR, q. v.

MAHL,

See MEHAL.

MAHMOOL,

See MAMOOL.

MAHOOTERAN,

(مہتران *mahattarán* a Persian corruption in the plural number of s. महत्रा *mahattrá*).Lands given for the maintenance of respectable persons, not *Brahmans*.

MAHSOOL,

(A. محصول *mahsúl*).Collected. The produce or sum of any thing. The amount or produce of the *sayer* duties on salt imported, manufactured and consumed.

MAHSOOL SAYER,

(P. محصول سائر *mahsúl-i-sáyir*).The produce of the *sayer* duties. v. MAHSOOL.

MAHSOULY PEON,

(P. محسولي *mahsúli*, from A. محصول *mahsúl*).A *Peon* employed in the collections. v. MAHSOOL.

MAL,

(A. مال *mál*).Wealth, property. Revenue, rent; particularly that arising from territory, in contradistinction to the customs and duties levied on persons, called *SAYER*, q. v. See also MEHAL, with which term this is often confounded by Europeans.

MAR

MALGUZAR,

(P. مالگذار *mál-guzár*).Who pays rent or revenue. The term is applicable to every description of person who holds land paying a revenue to government, whether as tenant, *Zemindar*, or farmer.

MALGUZARRY,

(P. مالگذاری *mál-guzári*, from A. مال *mál* wealth, property, revenue, and P. گذاشتن *guzáshtan* to quit, leave, discharge, pay).

Paying revenue. A term applied to assessed lands, or lands paying revenue to government; also the rent of such lands.

MALGUZARRY TEHSIL KOOL,

(P. مالگذاری تحصیل کل *malguzári-tahsíl-i-kull*).The rent, or land revenue, according to the whole collections. Net revenues levied from *Zemindars* and farmers, and on officers of government.

MALZAMIN,

(P. مالضامن *mál-zámin*).

Bondsman for the discharge of a debt, or payment of rent. See MALZAMINEE.

MALZAMINEE,

(P. مالضامنی *mál-záminí*).

Written security for the due payment of a debt or revenue.

MALIK,

(A. مالك *mdlik*).

Master, lord, proprietor; owner.

MALIKANA,

(P. مالكانه *málikánah*, from A. مالك *málik*, q. v.)What relates or belongs to a person as master or head man. The *malikana* of a *Mocuddim*, or head *Ryot*, is a share of each *Ryot's* produce received by him as a customary due, forming an article of the *NEAKDARRY*, q. v. The term is also applicable to the *nancar*, or allowance to village collectors, or *Mocuddims* of such villages as pay rents immediately to the *khalsa*, being an item of the *MUSCORAT*, q. v. See also *MO-CUDIMS*.

MAMOOL,

(A. معمول *mazmúl*).

Practised, established, usual, customary.

MANGUN,

(B. मांगन *mángan*).Begging, request; one of the cesses or *abwab*. A tax or imposition formerly levied by the officers stationed at the *chokies* and *ghauts*.

MARAH,

Perquisites from the crop, fees in kind, so called in the Northern *Circars*, the same as *Russoon*, q. v.

MEE

MARAMUT,

(A. مرموت *marammat*).

Mending, repairing.

MAROCHA,

A tax on marriages.

MATAFURRUCKAT,

(A. pl. متفرقات *mutafarrikat*).

Separate, scattered, dispersed, various. Scattered divisions or portions of land.

MATAYENAH,

See MUTANIEH.

MATHOOT,

See MATOTE.

MATHOOT FEEL KANEH,

(P. متهوت فيل خانه *mathot-i-fil-khānah*).An imposition for the elephant house or stable. A *soubahdarry* article of the *abizab* or cesses established by *Sijah Khaun*, being a contribution to defray the expense of feeding the elephants of the *Nazim* and *Dewan*.

MATHOTE, spelt also MATHOOT, MATHOOL and MUTHOTE,

(H. متهوت *mathót*).Capitation, contribution, imposition. An occasional impost or tax, sometimes included in the *ABWAB*, q. v. See also *ZYR MATHOTE*.

MAUNIUH,

(TAM. *māniyam*, from S. मान्य *mānya*, respectable, honorable).A grant of land, or assignment of the government share of the produce therefrom, to the revenue officers, and the public servants of the villages in the Northern *Circars*. See *ENAM*, *SUNNUD*, *TURRABUDDY* and *PITCHAY*.

MAUZA,

(A. موضع *mauza*).

A place, a village.

MAUZAWAR,

(P. موضعوار *mauza-wār*, from A. موضع *mauza* a place, a village).

By villages. A village settlement, where the officers of the government farmed out the lands of the whole village to an individual, or to the community of a village.

MEDDUD,

See MUDDUD.

MEDDED MASH,

See MUDDED MASH.

MEERASS,

(A. ميراث *mirās* or *mirdath*).

Heritage, patrimony.

MEERASSADAR,

(P. ميراثدار *mirāsa-dār*).The holder or possessor of a heritage. v. *MEERASS*. The proprietor of land.

MIN

MEERASSEE,

(A. ميراثي *mirdasi*).Hereditary, hereditary property. The land of a *MEERASSADAR*, q. v.

MEHAAL,

See MEHAL.

MEHAL, MAHL, MHAL, MÂAL, MOHAUL, MEHAUL, MEHAAL, MAL,

(A. محال *mahall* plur. of محال *mahall* properly a place).Places, districts, departments. Places or sources of revenue, particularly of a territorial nature: lands. N.B. This term should not, as is often the case, be confounded with مال *māl*, another Arabic word, to an incorrect ear, something like it in sound. *Mahall* denotes the places or lands yielding a revenue; but *māl* is the rent or revenue itself arising from the lands. See *MAL*.

MEHAUL,

See MEHAL.

MEHMANY,

(مهمني *mihmāni*, from P. مهمان *mihmān*, a guest).What relates to a guest: hospitality. Allowance for entertaining pilgrims, travellers, and strangers in general; an item of the *MUSCOHAT*, q. v.

MELWASSY,

In the peninsula, extra produce partly appropriated to the use of temples and other religious purposes.

MEN-AUTISTY,

Grand master of artillery.

MENEWAR,

In *Malabar*, a person who keeps the district accounts called *hobly*.

MAHL,

See MEHAL.

MOHALZAMINEE,

See MALZAMINEE.

MHASOOL,

See MAHSOOL.

MHASOOL SAYER,

See MAHSOOL SAYER.

MILKEUT,

(A. ملكيت *milkiyat*).

Property, proprietary right.

MILKEUT ISTIMRAR,

(P. ملكيت استمرار *milkiyat-i-istimrar*).

Proprietary right in continuation.

MILKUT,

See MILKEUT.

MINHA,

(A. من ها *min-hā*).

Literally, from that. Deduction, subtraction.

MOC

MOBAL,

(A. مبيعى *mubī'ī*)

By purchase or sale. Manufacture of salt by contract purchase.

MOCASAU,

See MOCASSAU.

MOCASSA,

See MOCASSAU.

MOCASSAU,

Peons, in the Northern *Circars*, who were paid by grants of land, subject to a quit rent only. v. *PEON*.

MOCUDDIM,

(A. مقدم *mukaddam*).Placed before, antecedent, prior, foremost. Head *Ryot*, or principal man in a village, who superintends the affairs of it, and, among other duties, collects the rents of government within his jurisdiction. The same officer is in *Bengal* called also *Mundul*, and in the Peninsula *Goad* and *Potail*.

MOCUDDIMY,

(P. مقدمى *mukaddamī*, from A. مقدم *mukaddam*).What relates to a *Mocuddim*. The *russoom* or share of each *Ryot's* produce received by the *Mocuddim*, an article of the *neukdarry*; also the *nanear* or allowance to village collectors or *Mocuddims* of such villages as pay rents immediately to the *khalsa*, being an article of the *muscorat*. See *MALIKANA*.

MOCUDMY,

See MOCUDDIMY.

MOCUM,

See MOKEEM.

MOCURRER,

(A. مقرر *mukarrar*).

Fixed, established; permanent. What is fixed or settled.

MOCURRERY,

(P. مقري *mukarrarī*, from A. مقرر *mukarrar*).As applied to lands, means lands let on a fixed lease. The term is also applied to the government dues from the *CAVEL*, q. v.

MOCURRERYDAR,

(P. مقري دار *mukarrarī-dār*).Possessor of a lease or grant for a fixed period. v. *MOCURRER* and *MOCURRERY*.

MOCURREY,

See MOCURRERY.

MOCURREYDAR,

See MOCURRERYDAR.

MOK

MODAKIL,

(A. مدخل *mudākhil*).Introductions, annexations, additions. Annexations or additions of lands to a particular financial division; or lands acquired, considered with reference to revenue. See *MOKHARIJE*.

MOFUSSIL,

(A. مفصل *mufassal*).Separated, particularized, distinguished, divided into distinct parts, detailed. The subordinate divisions of a district, in contradistinction to the term *saddur*, which implies the chief seat of government; also the country, as opposed to town: the interior of the country. As applied to accounts, the term signifies detailed, or those accounts which are made up in the villages and *pergumahs*, or larger divisions of country, by the *Putwarries*, *Canongoes*, or *Serishtadars*. As applied to charges, it signifies the expense of village and *pergunnah* officers employed in the business of receiving, collecting, settling, and registering the rents; such as *Mocuddims*, *Putwarries*, *Peons*, *Pykes*, *Canongoes*, *Serishtadars*, *Tehsil-dars*, *Aumeens*, &c. &c.

MOFUSSIL DEWANNY ADAWLUT,

(P. مفصل ديوانى عدالت *mufassal diwānī-ʿaddlat*).

Provincial court of civil justice.

MOGANY,

See MAGANY.

MOGGS,

See MUGS.

MOHAUL,

See MEHAL.

MOHIR,

See MOHRER.

MOHRER, MOHIR, MOHUR, MORAH, MOHERRIE,

(A. محرر *muharrir*).

A writer, a clerk in an office.

MOHTERFA,

(A. محترفه *muhtarafah*).An artificer. Taxes, personal and professional, on artificers, merchants, and others; also on houses, implements of agriculture, looms, &c. a branch of the *SAYER*, q. v.

MOHTERFA,

See MOHTERFA.

MOHUR,

See MOHRER.

MOHURRIE,

See MOHRER.

MOKEEM,

(A. مقوم *mukavvim*).

Who fixes or settles. An appraiser.

(H)

MOR

MOKHARJE,

(A. *مخراج mukháríj*).

Expenses, deductions, exclusions. Territory dismembered and lost to the revenue, forming a head of deductions from the collections of the *Zemindars* in their accounts, under the general term *WAZBAT*, q. v. The reverse of *MODAKIL*, q. v.

MOLAVY,

See MOOLAVY.

MOLUNGEE,

(H. *ملنگی malungí*).

Manufacturer of salt.

MONIGAR,

(TAM. *māniyakár*).

A surveyor. A supervisor, or manager.

MOOFTY,

(A. *مفتی muftí*).

The *Muhammadian* law officer who declares the sentence.

MOOLAVY,

(A. *مولوی maulaví*).

A learned and religious man. An interpreter of the *Muhammadian* law.

MOOLGUENY,

v. MULGUENY.

MOOLVY,

See MOOLAVY.

MOONSHIE,

(A. *منشی munshí*).

Letter-writer, secretary. N. B. Europeans give this title to the native who instructs them in the Persian language.

MOOTAH,

(Probably for TAM. *mótai* a heap or parcel).

In the Northern *Circars*, a small district or subdivision of a country, consisting of a certain number of villages more or less. A farm of several villages.

MOOTAH DAR,

The holder of a MOOTAH, q. v. A person on whom the *zemindarry* rights of a *mootah* are conferred by the government, under the conditions of a perpetual settlement.

MOOTAH DARRY,

What relates to a MOOTAH DAR, q. v.

MOOTANIEH,

(A. *موتانية mutaazayyah*).

A military station, post, or command. Stationed troops. *Scbundy* or provincial corps.

MOPILLAS,

A tribe of Arabs settled on the *Malabar* coast.

MORACA,

See MAROCHA.

MUD

MORACHA,

See MAROCHA.

MORAH,

In *Canara*, rent in kind. A field, let to a tenant at will, is reckoned and called a field of so many *morahs*.

MOSILAIRA,

(A. *مشاهد musháharah*).

Monthly stipend, pension, salary, pay or wages. A monthly allowance granted by the state to a *Zemindar* when suspended from his office.

MOTERPHA,

See MONTEREFA.

MOTRARPHA,

See MONTEREFA.

MOULACHO,

Native militia. *Scbundy* corps.

MOUZA,

(A. *موضع mauza*).

A place; a village, the cultivated lands of a village.

MOUZAWAR,

(P. *موضع وار mauzaz-wár* from A. *موضع mauzaz* a village).

By villages. A term employed to designate a village settlement.

MOUZERA,

See MUZEIRA.

MOUZERAH,

See MUZERA.

MOVEN or MOYEN ZABITAH,

(A. *معيّن ضابطه muzayyan zábitah*).

Established custom. Charges, collections so called in the Ceded Districts.

MUCHELKA,

(T. *مچلکه muchalkah*).

A solemn engagement or declaration in writing.

MUCHELKA IN DARUD,

(P. *مچلکه این دارد muchalkah in dárád*).

"The engagement contains this." The title of a written declaration, which, under the *Muhammadian* administration of the Northern *Circars*, was produced by the *Aumildar* or collector general, signed jointly by the *Desmooks* and *Despondeals*, purporting that they had not, in the way of bribery or otherwise, paid anything to the agent of government, except what is specified in the public accounts of receipts.

MUCURRERY,

(P. *مقررې mukarrarí*).

Relating to what is fixed or established; as *mucurrery* leases, *mucurrery* grants, &c. v. MOCURRERY.

MUDDUD,

(A. *مدد madad*).

Aid, help, assistance.

MUN

MUDDUD MASH,

(P. مدد معاش *madad-i-ma-âsh*).

Aid for subsistence. An article in the rent-roll called *tumar jumma*, consisting of allotments of land, as a subsistence to religious and learned men; an item of the *muscorat*, and a branch of *ayma* grants.

MUDHOOR,

(S. मधुर *madhura*, from S. मधु *madhu* honey).

Sweet, fresh.

MUDHOORY,

(From S. मधुर *madhura*. See MUDHOOR).

Applied to lands, means fresh, in contradistinction to *nemucky*, or salt lands.

MUFTI,

See MOOFTY.

MUGS,

Pirates from the coast of *Arracan*, who formerly committed great depredations in the river *Ganges*.

MUJERA, or MUJERAH,

See MUZERA.

MUJERAI,

(P. مجرای *mujrâyi*, from A. مجرا *mujrâ* allowance, premium; obeisance, respect).

Who pays respect. Acknowledgments made to the *Zemindars* in the vicinity of the hill-people of *Rajchmal*, to prevent robberies, being an item of the *MUSCORAT*, q. v.

MUJMUDAR,

(P. مجمودة دار *majmûzah-dâr*, from A. مجمودة *majmûzah* and P. دار *dâr*).

Who has in charge the whole collection. A temporary revenue accountant of a district or province.

MUL GUENY,

(Perhaps from S. मूल्य *mûlya* purchase; price, wages, hire; and CAN. *gueny* a tenant).

In *Canara*, a tenant by purchase, or for ever, at a fixed rent.

MULLA,

(A. ملا *mulî*).

A learned man, a schoolmaster.

MUNDUL,

(S. मण्डल *mandala*, B. मण्डल *mandal*).

A circle, a division of country so called. The head man of a village; the same as *MOGUDDIN*, q. v.

MUNEWAR,

(*Manai-wâr* from TAM. *manai* a piece of ground, and P. وار *wâr*).

An officer who keeps the *hobly* or district account, in *Malabar*.

MUS

MUNNIMS,

Jungle possessions in the Northern *Circars*.

MUNNOVERTY,

(S. मनोवृत्ति *manô vritti*, from मनः

manah the mind, and वृत्ति *vritti* profession, livelihood, maintenance).

A class of military tenants of a higher order, in the Northern *Circars*, who were bound to bring their adherents with them into the field.

MUNNY CAVELLY,

(TAM. *manai-kâvali*).

A term used in *Mysore* for village watching fees.

MUNSIFF,

(A. منصف *munsif*).

A just and equitable man. Native justice or judge whose powers do not extend farther than to suits for personal property not exceeding fifty *rupees*.

MUNSUB,

(A. منصب *mansab*).

An office of dignity and title, generally of a military nature.

MUNSUBDAR,

(P. منصب دار *mansab-dâr*).

Holder of a *MUNSUB*, q. v. A military officer of rank holding this title under the *Musalman* governments.

MUNSUBDARAN,

(P. منصب داران *mânsab-dârân*, plur. of منصب دار *mansab-dâr*. See *MUNSUBDAR*).

The *Munsubdars* or military officers of rank, an article in the roll called *tumar jumma*, consisting of *jaghire* appropriations to military officers, on the condition of service.

MURRAMUT,

(A. مرمت *murammât*).

Repairing, mending. Charges for repairs.

MUSCOOR,

(A. مذکور *mazkûr*).

Mentioned, before-mentioned; a matter before-mentioned.

MUSCOORAT, MUSCORAT,

(A. مذکورات *mazkûrât*, pl. of مذکور *mazkûr*).

Matters or items which have been before mentioned or specified. *Dustcoors*, or customary deductions, allowed to *Zemindars* from their collections, at the close of their settlements, applied to a variety of petty *mufussil* disbursements, of which the *russoom zemindarry* and *nancor* lands are a part: and including charitable donations originally unprovided for: an item or head of revenue account of comparatively modern institution.

MUZ

MUSCOORY,

(P. مذكوري *mazkúrí* from A. مذكور *maz-kúr*).

Small or single *pergunnahs*, *zemindaries*, and petty *mahls*, or *talookdarries*, paying rent through a superior *zemindar*. v. *MUSCOON*.

MUSHAIRA,

(A. مشاهد *musháharah*).

A bargain by the month. Monthly pay, salary, wages, or stipend.

MUSHAIRA KOOLKERNAIN,

(P. مشاهد كلكرنان *musháharah-i-kulkar-nán*).

Monthly allowance to *Brahman* accountants in the Northern *Circars*.

MUSHAOOL,

A mistake for *MUSHROOT*, q. v.

MUSHROOT,

(A. مشروط *mashrút*).

Stipulated, conditional. As applied to grants of lands, it signifies that the grants are, either wholly or in part, to be appropriated to particular uses.

MUSHROOT TANNAJAUT,

(P. مشروط تپاناجات *mashrút-i-t'hánáját*).

Conditional appropriations of land in *jaghíre* for garrisons, and pensions.

MUSNUD,

(A. مسند *masnad*).

The place of sitting: a seat. A throne or chair of state.

MUTAH,

See *MOOTAH*.

MUTAH DAR,

See *MOOTAH DAR*.

MUTHOTE,

See *MATHOTE*.

MUTSEDDY,

(A. متصدي *mutasaddi*).

Intent upon. Writer, accountant, clerk in a public office.

MUTT,

(s. मठ *mat'ha*).

A college, a convent.

MUZCOORAT,

See *MUSCOORAT*.

MUZERA,

(A. مزرع *mazra'ah*).

A cultivated field sown or ready for sowing. In the Northern *Circars* the term implies a component part of a *mouza* or village.

MUZ—NAM

MUZOONAT,

(A. موزونات *mawzúnát*, pl. of A. موزون *mawzún*).

Weighed, adjusted; settled or balanced, as an account. What has been adjusted or settled. Allowed deductions applied to a variety of disbursements, such as the *naukar* or allowance to the *zemindar*, &c.

N.

NABOB,

See *NAWAB*.

NAIB,

(A. نایب *náyib*).

A deputy.

NAIB NAZIM,

(P. نایب ناظم *naib-názim*).

Deputy of the *Nazim* or governor.

NAIG,

See *NAIK*.

NAIK,

(s. नायक *náyak* or *ndyaka*).

Leader, conductor, chief; petty military officer.

NAIKWAR,

From s. नायक *náyaka* or *ndyak*, and the Persian possessive participle وار *wár* together forming *náyak-wár*.

Possessing a *náyak*. A village under the management of a *náyak*. See *NAIK*.

NAIKWARRY,

(From s. नायक *náyaka* and P. واری *wári*, forming *náyak-wári*).

Any thing connected with a village, &c. under a *NAIK*, q. v. Establishment of village *Peons*.

NAIR,

Chief, headman. The *Nairs* are a peculiar description of *Hindus*, principally of the military class, who hold lands in *Malabar*.

NAIR GUENY,

(Probably from *nair* chief, head, and *gueny* a tenant. Or, it may be from *nair* a plough, and *gueny* a tenant; a plough tenant).

A kind of soccage tenure in some parts of *Canara*. See *GUENY*.

NAIR MUL GUENY,

See *GUENY NAIR MUL*.

NAMBYA,

A cast of *Brahmans* in the peninsula.

NEA

NAUNCAR, or NANCAR,

(P. نانکار *nánkár*, from P. نان *nán* bread).

Allowance or assignment for bread or subsistence. An assignment of land, or the government dues from a particular portion of land, calculated to yield 5 per cent. on the net receipts into the treasury, held by a *Zemindar*. The term is also applied to the official lands of the *Canongoes* and other revenue servants.

NAUT or NAUTUM,

(S. नाथ *nátha*, TAM. *nátam*).

Lord, master, headman.

NAUTAWAR,

(From S. नाथ *nátha* lord, master, and the Persian possessive particle وار *wár*, together forming *nátha-wár*).

Having a lord or master. Certain villages superintended by headmen called *Nauts* or *Nautums*, on the part of government. See NAUT. The term is also used for headman.

NAUTSELLAVOO,

(TAM. *náta-silavu*).

Expences or charges account the headman. See NAUT.

NAUTAM KAR,

(TAM. *nátam-kár*).

Headman or cultivator of a village. See NAUT.

NAUT CURNUM,

Head village accountant. See NAUT and CURNUM.

NAWAB,

(A. Adj. sup. degree نواب *nawwáb* or *navwáb*, from A. نایب *náyib* a deputy).

Very great deputy, vicegerent, viceroy. The governor of a province under the *Mogul* government, whom we call *Nabob*. N. B. The title of *Nawab*, by courtesy, is often given to persons of high rank or station.

NAYEL CAVELLY,

See DESHA CAVEL.

NAZIM,

(A. ناظم *názim*).

Composer, arranger, adjuster. The first officer or governor of a province, and minister of the department of criminal justice; styled also *Nawab* and *Soubahdar*.

NAZIR,

(A. ناظر *názir*).

A supervisor or inspector.

NAZIR JEMMADAR,

(P. ناظر جمعدار *názir-jama-dár*).Inspecting captain or officer. A head *Peon*.

NEABUT,

(A. نیابت *niyábat*).

Lieutenancy, vicegerency. The office, administration, and jurisdiction of a NAWAB, q. v.

NIR

NEAKDARRY,

(P. نیکداری *nek-dári*).

Holding or keeping safe or well; safeguard. Perquisites or fees received or collected from the *Ryots*; being shares of the produce of their lands appropriated to particular public officers in the village, or other persons.

NEEMSALY,

(P. نیم سالی *ním-sáli*).

Half yearly.

NEEM TUCKY, or NEEM TANKA,

(From P. نیم *ním* half, and E. टांका *tdká* or टांका *tangká* a rupee).

A perquisite of half a *rupee* in the hundred on the *assul jamma*, an additional allowance to the *Canongoes*; being an item of the *Muscovate*, q. v.

NEEMUCKY,

(P. نمکی *namakí*, from نمک *namak* salt).

Saline, salt. Salt lands.

NEERGANTEE,

Distributor of water for irrigation in the peninsula.

NEER MOODUT, or NER MOODUT,

A contract by which a mortgagee in *Malabar* advances a further sum on a landed estate at the expiration of the former term.

NEERNALLY,

The offering to the deity upon commencing the measurement.

NEGABAUN,

(P. نگاہ بان *nigáh-bán*).

A watchman or guard. A petty officer of police.

NEKDY,

v. NUCKDY.

NESF NAICKWARIAN,

(P. نسف نایکواریان *nesf-i-náyakwárián*).

Literally, half of the *naikwarries*. Half the wages of the village *Peons*. See NAIKWARRY.

NESHT, or NISHT,

(S. नष्ट *nashta*).

Lost, deficient. Extra assessment in *Canara* for deficiencies of rent.

NIRK,

(P. نرخ *nirkh*).

Price; price settled by the police, price current. Standard rate by which lands are assessed, formed on the produce and measurement of them at so much per *bega*. In some districts each village has its own. The *abwab* or cesses are additions to the *nirk*, sometimes included in it, and sometimes not; but always levied in certain proportions to it.

NIRKBANDY,

(P. نرخبندی *nirkh-bandí*).

Fixing the price. The record exhibiting the *NIRK*, q. v.

(1)

NUN

NIZAM,

(A. نظام *nizám*).Order, arrangement. An arranger. *Nizám ul Mulk* the administrator of the empire.

NIZAMAT,

(A. نظامت *nizámat*).

Arrangement, government. The office of the NAZIM, or NIZAM, q. v. The administration of criminal justice.

NIZAMAT ADAWLAT,

(P. نظامت عدالت *nizámat-ʿadálát*).

The court of criminal justice.

NOONJEE,

See NUNJAH.

NOWARRAH,

(H. نوارا *naw-árá*, from S. नौ *nau* or *naw* a boat or ship, and P. آرا *árá*, from P. آراستن *árdstan* to set in order, prepare).

An establishment of boats, or a naval establishment.

NOWARRAH OMLEH,

(P. نواراي عمله *nawárá-i-ʿamalah*).The *nowarrah* or boat establishment of the officers. An article in the rent-roll *tumār jum-mah*; being a *jaghíre* appropriation for the naval establishment.

NUCKD,

(A. نقد *nakd*).

Ready money, cash, specie.

NUCKDY,

(P. Adj. نقدي *nakdí* from A. نقد *nakd*, q. v.)

Ready-money, ready-money payment. A settlement made for the payment of rent or revenue in specie. The term is also applied to signify provision for household expenditure.

NULLA,

(H. نل *ndlá*).

A streamlet, rivulet, water-course.

NUNJAH,

(TAM. nanjai).

Wet land. Land which, from its situation, may be irrigated, and therefore fit for the cultivation of rice. Wet land cultivation. Rice.

NUNJAH MAIL PUNJAH,

(TAM. nanjai-mél-punjai).

Dry land cultivation upon wet. In *Tímmevelly*, when, from an accidental deficiency of water, land, which is usually cultivated with rice, happens to be unfit for that grain, they plough up the stubble, and sow it with the best sorts of dry grain. See NUNJAH and PUNJAH.

NUNJAHMEL,

(TAM. nanjai mél).

Probably a contraction of NUNJAH MAIL PUNJAH, q. v.

NUNJAH TAUM PUNJAH,

(TAM. nanjai-taum-punjai).

Wet land like dry. The least valuable of *Nunjah* land, from the uncertainty as to water for irrigation.

NUZ—OOL

NUNJEE,

See NUNJAH.

NUNJEE TERIM, TENUM, or TAUM PUNJEE,

See NUNJAH TAUM PUNJAH.

NUNKAB ZAMY,

(A mistake for P. نقب زني *nakab-zani*).

Literally, striking a mine; undermining, burrowing. The practice of robbing by making holes through the wall of a house.

NURGUNTY,

See NEERGUNTEE.

NUZZER,

(A. نذر *nazr*).

A vow; an offering. A present made to a superior.

NUZZERANAH,

(P. نذرانه *nazránah*, from A. نذر *nazr*).

By way of offering or present; any thing given as a present, particularly as an acknowledgment for a grant of lands, public office and the like. See NUZZER.

NUZZERANAH HAL,

(P. نذرانه حال *nazránah-i-hál*).A present or recent NAZZERANAH, q. v. An item of the *soubahdarry abwab*.

NUZZERANAH MOCCURREY,

(P. نذرانه مقرري *nazránah-i-mukarrari*).A fixed *nuzzeranah*. An item of the *soubahdarry abwab* introduced by *Sujah Khaun*, being fixed pecuniary acknowledgements paid by *Zemindars* for improper remissions, indulgences, favors and protection, forbearance from *hastabood* investigations; or for being freed from the immediate superintendence of *Aumils*; but ostensibly to defray the charge of *nuzzers* or presents sent to the court on *Mussulman* festivals, &c. The practice existed from ancient times, but was rendered permanent by *Sujah Khaun*.

NUZZERANAH MUNSOOR GUNGE,

(P. نذرانه منصور گنج *nazránah-i-mansúr-ganj*).A *nuzzeranah* or present on account the grain market called *munsoor gunge*. An item of the *soubahdarry abwab* established by *Alli Verdi Khaun*.

O.

OMLAH,

(A. عمله *ʿamalah*, plur. of عمل *ʿamil*).Officers, the civil officers of government. A head of *zemindarry* charges. See NOWARRAH, and AUSHAM.

OOL,

(Probably a corruption of TAM. ólai).

The leaf of the *Palmira* tree on which they write: a letter, deed, lease.

OTT—PAI

OOLCOODY or OOLKOODY,

(TAM. *ólai-kudi*, from *ólai* the leaf of the Palmira tree on which they write: a letter, a lease, and *kudi* a tenant or husbandman).

Hereditary tenant, and, perhaps, proprietor of the land. See MEERASSADAR, q. v.

OOL PARACOODY,

(See OOL and PARACOODY). The fixed and permanent tenant of the *Meerassadar*. He has no property in the soil.

OOL PYAKOODY,

See OOL and PYAKOODY. The same as OOL PARACOODY, q. v.

OOTAR,

(H. اُتار *utár*).

Abatement, deduction. Rate of decrease of rent in different classes of land.

ORCH,

A handful of grain by which the measurement of grain into *cullums* or heaps is marked.

OTTY or OTTI,

A form of mortgage and transfer of landed property in *Malabar*.

OTTY KEMPUNUM or KEMPOONUM,

A similar contract in *Malabar* to OTTY, q. v.

OTTY KOOLLY KANUM,

A form of mortgage, in *Malabar*, nearly similar to OTTY, q. v.

OTTYPER or OTTYPAR,

A deed by which the *Jalmkar* or proprietor of land, in *Malabar*, transfers his property to another.

P.

PADDY,

(M. پادی *pádi*).

Rice in the husk.

PAGODA,

(Perhaps from *pagod* an idol, which is itself a word of doubtful origin).

A term, unknown to the natives of *India*, given by Europeans to *Hindu* temples; also to a gold coin, often with an image on it, properly called *Hun* or *Haon*.

PAIBAKY,

(P. پایبائی *páy-báki*, from P. پای *páy* foot and باقی *báki* balance).

Under the head of balances. *Jaghire* appropriations for sundry purposes.

PAIKAN,

(P. پیکان *paykán*, plur. of P. پیک *payk*).

Foot messengers; village guards. Allowance for increased establishment of the *Pykes*, or village guards; being an item of the *Muscorat*, q. v.

PAR

PAINAM,

(P. پاینام *páynám*).

Heads of the grand financial divisions of the *soubah* of *Bengal*, of which *Semindarries*, and other separate jurisdictions, form the subdivisions.

PAITHEE SHURREEK,

(H. پیتی شریک *péti sharik*).

A belly, or internal, partner. A copartner in land in *Tinnervelly*.

PALABHOGUM,

(TAM. *pala-bhógam*, from TAM. *pala* many, several, and s. भोग *bhógam* enjoyment).

In the possession of several. Villages, the landed property of which is held in common by all the hereditary proprietors, or *Meerassadars*, of those villages, each however possessing his own land, as a separate property; and always holding the same spot of land.

PANCHOUTRA,

(H. پنجوترا *panchútrah*, s. पंचोत्तर *panchóturu*).

A custom-house for collecting the inland *sayer* duties.

PANCHOUTRA KEFFYET,

(H. پنجوترا کفایت *panchótarah-kifáyat*).

Increase of revenue derived from bringing fraudulent emoluments or abuses to account, in the branches of *sayer* duty inland. It also signifies inland *sayer* duties. See PANCHOUTRA and KEFFYET.

PANDARAH VADIKY,

See PUNDARAH VADIKY.

PANDARUM,

In the peninsula, a kind of travelling religious mendicant.

PANDARY,

Tax on shops of *Muhammadan* workmen and retail merchants of that religion; and on temporary stalls in fairs held at places of *Musulman* pilgrimage, or *Hindu* worship, being a branch of the *sayer*.

PANDERY,

A tax on shops and retail merchants in towns in the Northern *Circars*. See PANDARY.

PANMALA,

See PAUNMALA.

PARACOODY,

(TAM. *para-kudi*, from s. पर *para* another, a stranger, strange, and TAM. *kudi* a villager or husbandman).

A temporary tenant from another village, who cultivates the land of a *Meerassadar*; the same as PYACARRY, PYKAUST, and PYACOODY, q. v.

PARACOODY OOL,

See PARACOODY and OOL, a fixed and permanent tenant under a *Meerassadar*, or as holding of government. See OOL PARACOODY.

PEE

PARAGOODY,
See PARACOODY.

PARAGOODY WARUM,
(TAM. *para-kudi-wárum*).

The share of a PARACOODY, q. v. See also WARUM.

PARBUNNY,
(s. पर्वनि *parvani*).

What relates to the Hindu festivals at the new and full moon. A tax sometimes levied by *Zemindars* and farmers on the tenants.

PARIAR,
A term used by Europeans in India to designate the outcasts of the *Hindu* tribes, and the vilest things of their kind.

PASBAUN,
(P. پاسبان *pás-bán*).
A watchman or guard. See GORIAL.

PASHENGARY,
The same as PALABHOGUM, q. v.

PATAM,
(TAM. *pátam* a corruption of s. पत्र *pa-tram* a leaf).

A lease, or simple lease, in *Malabar*, the same as *Pottah* in *Bengal*. See WARUM PATAM.

PATNA CHITTY and BOGAMY,
Tax upon the heads or chiefs of the right and left hand casts, who each collected from their casts certain impositions. *Patna Chitty*, or *Shitty*, also means the head merchant of a town who settles disputes of casts, and frequently collects the taxes from them.

PAULBHOGUM,
See PALABHOGUM.

PAUN,
(H. پان *pán*).

Leaf of the *piper betel* plant, which the natives chew with the *araca* nut and a small quantity of prepared shell-lime.

PAUNMALA,
(H. پان ملا *pán-málá*).

Betel-leaf-garden. Ground suitable to the culture of the *piper betle* plant. *Nunjah* garden lands. v. NUNJAH.

PAUNMALEE,
See PAUNMALA.

PAYMELE,
(P. پاي مال *páy-mál*).

Traampling under foot. Deductions for the devastations occasioned by the march of an army.

PEEROOTER,
(From P. پير *pír* an old man, a *Muhammadan* sage or saint, with a *Hindu* termination).

Allowances to *Muhammadan* sages. A particular description of lands held rent free, or assignments of the government dues from particular lands enjoyed by such persons. N. B. A term not in common use.

PIC

PEISHWA,
(P. پيشوا *péshwá*).

Guide, leader. The prime minister of the *Mahratta* government.

PELAJURY,
A species of grain.

PELEAMUNAUM,
(Probably a mistake for TAM. *puliya-marum*).
Tamarind tree.

PEON,
(Probably a corruption of P. پیاده *pi-yádah*).

A footman, a foot soldier. An inferior officer or servant employed in revenue, police, or judicial duties. He is sometimes armed with a sword and shield.

PERGUNNAH,
(P. پرگنه *parganah*).
A small district consisting of several villages, being a sub-division of a CHUCKLA, q. v.

PERGUNNAT EL JUMMA,
(A. پرگنات الجمع *parganát-ul-jamā*).

A term intended to denote the accounts showing the revenues of a *pergunnah*, and the aggregate of the rents of the villages, after deducting the *Mofussil* charges. N. B. The term is not in general use.

PERMARREE LAND,
Land in which the thorn and other shrubs have grown requiring to be cut up and cleared by the hatchet.

PESHANUM,
(TAM. *pisanam*).

A species of fine rice; the *peshanum* harvest begins about the latter end of January, and ends about the beginning of June.

PESHICAR,
(P. پيش كار *pésh-kár* for پيش كار *pésh-i-kár*, from پيش *pésh* before and كار *kár* work, business, affair).

Chief agent or manager; chief assistant.

PESHICUSH,
(P. پيش كش *pésh-kash*, from پيش *pésh* before and كش *kash* draw).

A present, particularly to government, in consideration of an appointment, or as an acknowledgement for any tenure. Tribute, fine, quit-rent, advance on the stipulated revenues. The tribute formerly paid by the *Poligars* to to government. The first fruits of an appointment, or grant of land.

PETTAH,
(TAM. *pettai*).
The suburbs of a fortified town.

PICOTAH,
A machine for raising water to irrigate the fields in the peninsula.

POR

PILLWANY,

(TAM. *pillu* and *pullu* grass, *pilwāri* and *pulwāri* grassy).

A tax on grass or pasture; grass land.

PLAKETA,

Uncultivated, waste or deserted land.

POITAL,

See POTAIL.

POLLIGAR,

(TAM. *pālaiya-gāran* or *pālaiya-gār*.)

Head of a village district. Military chieftain in the peninsula similar to hill *Zemindar* in the Northern *Circars*; the chief of a *POLLAM*, q. v.

POLLUM,

(TAM. *pālaiyam*, from s. पाल्यं *pālyam* to be protected).

In the peninsula, means a district held by a *POLLIGAR*, q. v. Also a town.

PONICANDO,

Hill fields.

POOLIAPUT,

(Probably for s. पाल्यपति *pālya-pati*).

Head of the *pālyam* (*pollam*). Lands in the hands of *Poligars* or *Zemindars*, and not under the immediate management of government. See *PULIAPUT*.

POOLBUNDY,

(P. پلبندي *pul-bandī*).

Repairing the embankments.

POONAS or POONASS FUSSIL,

Cotton harvest. Small grain harvest in the Northern *Circars*.

POONJEE,

See *PUNJAH*.

POONYUM PATAM,

(TAM. *punyam-pātam*, s. पुण्यं पत्रं *punyam patram*).

Literally, a fair or equitable *pottah*, or written engagement. A lease where the rent and interest of the sum advanced by the tenant to the landlord seem security for each other; and nearly the same as *KANNUM PATUM*, q. v.

POOROOPA,

Enaums or grants of land paying a fixed money rent or tribute in the *Dindigul* and *Tinnevely* provinces. See *POROOPPOO*.

POOSHTEE BUNDY,

(P. پشته بندي *pushtah-bandī* from P. پشته *pushtah* or P. پشتی *pushti* a prop or buttress; an embankment, and P. بندي *bandī* making fast or repairing).

Repairing the embankments. An article of of the *ZYR MATHOTE*, q. v.

POREMPOCO,

Barren land wholly uncultivated and uncultivable. See *PURRAMPOKE*.

POROOPA,

See *POOROOPA* and *POROOPPOO*.

PUL

POROOPPOO,

Nunjah or wet grain land paying a fixed money rent in *Tinnevely*. See *NUNJAH* and *POOROOPA*.

POTAIL,

Head man of a village who collects the rents from the other *ryots* therein, and has the general superintendence of its concerns. The same person who in *Bengal* is called *Mocuddim* and *MUNDUL*, q. v.

POTALIES,

See *POTAIL*.

POTEEL,

See *POTAIL*.

POTTAH,

(H. پتا *pattā*, probably a corruption of s. पत्र *patra* a leaf, a leaf of paper, &c.)

A lease granted to the cultivators on the part of government, either written on paper, or engraved with a style on the leaf of the fan palmira tree, by Europeans called *cadjan*. See *PATAM*.

POTTAHS JANAJAT,

(H. پتا جناجات *patta-jandjāt*).

Pottahs or leases given to the cultivators individually. See *POTTAH* and *JANAJAT*.

POTTAHS TUCKA,

(Probably for *Pottahs Teecka*).

Pottahs granted to small farmers. See *POTTAH* and *TUCKA*.

PUCKALLY,

A man who, in the peninsula, carries water in leathern bags or skins on a bullock.

PUGDI,

An extra assessment imposed in 1711 in *Canara*.

PULATHY,

Damaged produce.

PULIAPUT,

(TAM. *pālaiyavat*, s. पाल्यवत् *pālya-vat*).

Literally belonging to a *POLLUM*, q. v. Lands in the hands of *Poligars*, or *Zemindars*, and not under the immediate management of government. See *POOLIAPUT*.

PULLEE,

(TAM. *palli*).

The name of a cast, who, in the *jaghire*, either by custom or rule, have a hereditary right of service under the *Meerassadars*, and are entitled to one third of the share which the latter receive of the crops.

PULLER,

(TAM. *pallar*).

The name of a low cast of people who till the land in *Tanjore*, and are considered the slaves of the soil.

PULLERWURRY,

The name of a tax levied on the *Puller* cast in the *Dindigul* province. See *PULLER*.

(K)

PUN

PULLIUM,

See PUTTIOM.

PULLOO PAIRA,

Labouring *Pullers*. v. *PULLER*.

PUNAHE,

(s. पुण्याहः *punyáhah*).Literally, a holiday. The name of a *zemindarry* charge in *Burdwan*. See *PUNEAH* and *PUNEAH KURTCU*.

PUNCHAIT,

(s. पंचायित *pancháyita*).Five assembled. An assembly or jury of five persons to whom a cause is referred for investigation and decision; an ancient *Hindu* establishment.

PUNDARA,

See *PUNDARAH VADIKY*.

PUNDARAH VADIKY,

Villages in the Southern *pollams* of which the absolute proprietary right is chiefly held by inhabitants of the fourth, or lowest *Hindu* tribe, called *Soodras*.

PUNDARAH VANDIKY,

See *PUNDARAH VADIKY*.

PUNDARY VADIKY,

See *PUNDARA VADIKY*.

PUNDIT,

(s. पण्डित *pandita*).A learned *Brahman*.

PUNBLE KRUTCH,

An article of *zemindarry* charges in *Dinagpore*.

PUNEAH,

(s. पुण्याहः *punyáhah*).

Literally, a holiday. The day when the settlement for the new year is made.

PUNEAH KURTCU,

(H. پنیا خرچ *punyá-kharch*).Expences incurred at the *PUNEAH*, q. v. An item of *zemindarry* charges.

PUNG,

(TAM. *pangu*).Part, portion, dividend, lot, share. A portion or share of a village in *Tanjore*, the same as *BAUGHAM*, q. v.

PUNJA,

See *PUNJAH*.

PUNJAH,

(TAM. *punjai*).Land that cannot be easily watered by artificial means, depending chiefly on the falling rains for irrigation, and therefore unfit for the cultivation of rice. See *NUNJAH*.

PUNJAI,

See *PUNJAH*.

PUNJAYET,

See *PUNCHAIT*.

PYC

PUNJEE,

See *PUNJAH*.

PURRAMPOKE,

Land utterly unproductive, such as sites of towns and villages; beds of rivers, and, in some cases, of tanks; roads and extensive tracts of stony and rocky ground where no plough can go.

PUTTAH,

See *POTTAH*.

PUTTEE,

The share of a village *Zemindar* in the district of *Bcnares*.

PUTTEEDAR,

The holder of a share in the property of a village in the district of *Bcnares*. See *PUTTEE*.PUTTEEL and PUTTELL, for *POTAIL*, q. v.

PUTTI,

An extra assessment made in addition to the standard rent in *Bednore* in the years 1718 and 1758.

PUTTIAM,

(TAM. *patiyam*).A written engagement, the same as *PATAM* and *POTTAH*, q. v.

PUTTIOM,

See *PUTTIAM*.

PUTTOOKUT RYOTS,

The same as *MEERASSADARS*, q. v.

PUTTUCKDAR,

(H. پتوکلدار *patokldár*).Literally, book-keeper, accountant. A species of *Zemindar* or collector in *Tanjore*, who had the charge of a greater or less number of villages, and resembling the *Nautwars* in the *Jaghire*.

PUTWARRY,

(H. پتواری *patwári*).Village accountant, the same as the *Curnum* of the peninsula.

PYACARRY,

(H. پایکاری *páy-kári* from P. پای *páy* the foot, and کاریدن *káridan* to cultivate, to labour).A sub-tenant or husbandman, who cultivates the land of another for one or more years by agreement, for which he is entitled to a certain proportion of the produce, the same as *PYACODY*, *PARACODY*, and *PYKAUST*, q. v.

PYACODY,

(From P. پای *páy* the foot, and TAM. *kudi* a peasant or cultivator).An under or sub-tenant, the same as *PARACODY*, q. v.

PYCARRY,

See *PYACARRY*.

PYCOTTAH,

See *PICOTAH*.

PYK—RAJ

PYKAUST,

(H. پایکاشت *páy-kásht*, from P. پای *páy* the foot, and کاشت *káshtan* to cultivate).

An inferior or under tenant. The term, applied to lands, means cultivated by an under tenant or peasant belonging to another village. See PYACARRY.

PYKAUST RYOTS,

(From H. پایکاشت *páykásht*).

Under tenants or cultivators. Those who cultivate lands in a village to which they do not belong, and hold their lands upon a mere indefinite tenure than the *khode khosh* ryots, the *pottahs*, or leases under which they hold being generally granted with a limitation in point of time. See PYKAUST.

PYKE,

(H. پیک *payk* from s. पादिक *pádika*).

A foot messenger. A person employed as a night watch in a village, and as a runner or messenger on the business of the revenue.

R.

RACHEWAR,

(A corruption of P. راجوار *ráj-wár*, from s. राज *rāja*, and P. وار *wár*).

Related to kings or nobles. A warlike tribe, from which a part of the *Zemindars* of the Northern Circars are descended. The same as *Rowwars*.

RAHBERAN,

(P. راه بران *ráh-barán*, pl. of راه بر *ráh-bar*, from P. راه *ráh* road, way, and بر *bar* carrying, conducting).

Road conductors or way guides. Allowance for an increased number of guides for the convenience and protection of merchants and travellers, being an item of the *MUSCORATE*, q. v.

RAHDARRY,

(P. راه داری *ráh-dári*, from P. راه *ráh* road, way, and P. داری *dári* from داشتن *dáshtan* to keep).

Keeping the roads. The term, applied to duties, means those collected at different stations in the interior of the country from passengers, and on account of grain and other necessities of life, by the *Zemindars* and other officers of government, being a branch of the *SAYER*, q. v.

RAJAH,

(s. राजा *rájá*, from the radical राज *ráj* shine).

King, prince, chieftain, nobleman. A title in ancient times given to chiefs of the second or military *Hindu* tribe only.

ROB

RAJE,

(s. राज्य *rájya*).

The title, office, or jurisdiction of a *RAJAH*, q. v.

RAJEPOOT,

(A corruption of s. राजपुत्र *rāja-putra*).

Literally son of a king. The name of a warlike race of *Hindus*.

RANNY,

(A corruption of s. रानी *rání* fem. of राजा *rájá*).

Queen, princess; wife of a *RAJAH*, q. v.

RAWWAR,

(A corruption of P. راجوار *ráj-wár* from s. राज *rāja*, and P. وار *wár*).

See RACHEWAR.

RAYEL,

A title, equivalent to *Rajah*, given to the sovereigns of *Bijnugger*, or, more correctly, *Vijaya-nagara*.

RAZENAMAH,

(P. راضی نامه *rází-námah*, from A. راضی *rází* satisfied, and P. نامه *námah* a writing).

A written testimonial given by a plaintiff, upon a cause being finally settled, that he is satisfied. The defendant gives a *SAFEENAMAH*, q. v.

RECMY,

(P. رقمی *rakamí*, from A. رقم *rakam* kind, sort, species).

Of different sorts. Rupees of various denominations and value.

REDDY,

See REDDYWAR.

REDDYWAR,

(Probably from s. रद्धि *riddhi* wealth, and P. وار *wár* possessing).

Wealthy, rich; a rich man. A chief.

REKA,

Standard rent in *Canara*.

RHEDDYWAR,

See REDDYWAR.

ROBOCAR,

(P. روبکار *rú-ba-kár*).

Literally face to the business. Intent upon or ready for business.

ROBOCARRY,

(P. روبکاری *rú-ba-kári*, from P. روبکار *rú-ba-kár*).

A form of instructions for proceeding in a particular business. See *ROBOCAR*.

RUS

ROWANAH,

(P. روانه *rawdānah*, from P. روانیدن *rawdīd-nīdan* to cause to go, to dispatch).

A dispatch. A pass, passport, permit.

ROY ROWAN or ROY ROYAN,

(P. رای رایان *rāyi-rāyān*, literally *rajah* of *rajahs*, or noble of nobles).

A *Hindu* title given to the principal officer of the *khālśa*, or chief treasurer of the exchequer.

ROZEENAH,

See ROZINAH.

ROZENAH,

See ROZINAH.

ROZINADARAN,

(P. روزینه داران *rōzīnah-dārān*, pl. of P. روزینه دار *rōzīnah-dār*).

Who hold or enjoy a daily allowance; an item of the MUSCORAT, q. v. The same as ROZINAH, q. v.

ROZINAH,

(P. روزینه *rōzīnah*, from P. روز *rōz* a day).

Daily, daily allowance. Daily allowance to the *Brahmans*, &c. an item of the MUSCORAT, q. v.

RUBBA,

(A. ربع *rubā*).

A fourth part. The fourth share of the yearly produce of lands received by the *Muhammadian* government, which was commuted, in the time of the emperor *Akbar*, for a fixed payment, or money rent, according to the *Assul Tumar Jamma*, or assessment of *Toorell Mull*.

RUCKBAH,

(A. رقبه *rukba*).

Collar; enclosure, boundaries. Méasurement, or statement of measured lands of villages.

RUPEE,

(H. रूपیه *rūpyah*, from S. रूप्य *rūpya* silver).

The name of a silver coin of comparatively modern currency; for it is remarkable that there do not exist any specimens in that metal of a date anterior to the establishment of the *Muhammadian* power in *India*; while a great many in gold have been preserved of a far higher antiquity. The imaginary rupee of *Bengal*, called the *current rupee*, in which the Company's accounts were formerly kept, was rated at the nominal value of two shillings, and the real coin called *sicca rupee*, sixteen per cent. better than the *current rupee*.

RUSHUM,

See RUSSOOM.

RUSSOOM,

(A. رسوم *rusūm*, pl. of A. رسم *rasm*).

Customs, customary commissions, gratuities, fees, or perquisites. Shares of the crops and ready money payments received by public officers, as perquisites attached to their situations.

RYO—SAB

RUSSOOM NEZARAT,

(P. رسوم نظارت *rusūm-i-nazārat*).

Perquisites of the office of *Nazir*; an item of the ZYR MATHOTE, q. v.

RUSSOOM ZEMINDARRY,

(P. رسوم زمینداری *rusūm-i-zamīndārī*).

Customary perquisites attached to the office of a *Zemindar*. Perquisites or shares of the *sayer* duties allowed to *Zemindars*; and deductions from the collections equal to about five per cent. on the net receipts in the *mofussil* treasury, enjoyed by the *Zemindars* in addition to their *nuncar* or *suveram* lands.

RUSSUD,

(P. رسد *rasad*).

Augmentation, applied to land rents.

RUSSUD JAMMA,

(رسد جمع *rasad-jamā*).

A rent progressively increasing. See RUSSUM and JAMMA.

RYOT,

(A. رعیت *raziyat*, from A. رعی *razyi* to graze, feed, or guard cattle).

Peasant, subject; tenant of house or land. N. B. The *Hindu* term is *Prajā*.

RYOTTY,

(P. رعیتی *raziyati*, from A. رعیت *raziyat*).

Relating to a *Ryot*, q. v. *Ryotty* lands are those in which the *Ryots* pay the government dues in money; contradistinguished from *khomar* lands in which they are paid in kind.

RYOTWAR,

(P. رعیتوار *raziyatwār*).

According to, or with *Ryots*. A *Ryotwar* or *Kulwar* settlement is a settlement made by government immediately with the *Ryots* individually, under which the government receives its dues in the form of a money rent fixed on the land itself in cultivation, and not being a pecuniary commutation for its share of the produce, varying as the extent of the produce may vary in each year; but under an *ummanee* settlement the government receives its dues in kind from each cultivator.

S.

SABRACAR,

(For P. سربراد کار *sar-ba-rāh-i-kār*).

The head in the way of business. A manager; the managing owner of an undivided estate. Manager appointed to take charge of the lands of *Zemindars* and independent *Talookdars*, being in their minority, or females.

SABRAKAR,

See SABRACAR.

SAL

SADERWARD,

(A. صادر وارث *sádir-wárid*).

Ready money collections made in each village from the *Ryots* for supplying the *cutcherry*, or office of public business, with lamps, oil, and stationary.

SADWANIAN,

(P. سدوانيان *sadwáníyán*).

A company of pikemen consisting of one hundred men. The expense of an establishment of pikemen of different tribes, stationed in *pergunnahs*, and employed under *Desmooks* or *Zemindars*, in the Northern *Circars*.

SADWARAIN,

See SADWANIAN.

SADWARIAN,

See SADWANIAN.

SAFEENAMAH,

(F. صافي نامه *sáfi-námah*, from A. صافي *sáfi* clearness, and P. نامه *námah* a writing).

A testimonial given by the defendant, upon the final settlement of a cause, that the matter in dispute has been cleared up or settled.

SAGARTHUM,

(S. साकार्थ *sákártham*).

A term denoting the *Hindu* æra of *Sáliváhanah*. See SAWLIVAGANAH.

SAGNALLY,

In the *Dindigul* province, means cultivated lands.

SALAM,

(A. سلام *salám*).

Salutation; or the form of saluting, generally by touching the forehead with the right hand.

SALAMY,

(P. سلامي *salámi*, from A. سلام *salám*).

What relates to salutation. A free gift made by way of compliment; or in return for a favour.

SALIANEH,

(P. ساليانة *sáliyánah*).

Annual. An annuity or annual allowance, whether as a salary or gratuity.

SALIANAHDAR,

(P. ساليانة دار *sáliyánah-dár*).

One who enjoys an annual allowance: an annuitant.

SALIANAHDARAN,

(P. ساليانة داران *sáliyánah-darán*, pl. of P. ساليانة دار *sáliyánah-dár*).

Annuitants. An article in the rent-roll called *tumar*, consisting of annual allowances in the nature of *jaghires* in *Sylhet*.

SALIS,

(A. ثالث *sális*).

One of three: an umpire or arbitrator.

SAY

SALISAN,

(P. ثالثان *sálisán*, pl. of A. ثالث *sális*).

Arbitrators, umpires. See SALIS.

SALLIANDARAM,

See SALIANAHDARAN.

SALWAR JULIAI,

Telinga and *Orissa* tribe of weavers.

SAMÁDAYUM,

(S. समादायं *samádáyam*, from सं *sam* with, together, and S. आदायं *ádáyam* receivable.

Lands the produce of which is receivable by the tenants in co-partnership. Applied to villages, the term denotes, that the landed property therein is held in common by all the *Meerassadars* or *Ulcudies* of the village, each possessing his proportion of the common stock: but not having a claim to any particular spot of land beyond the period for which it is usual to make a division of the whole cultivation.

SATANTRUM,

See SOTANTRUM.

SAVANAGAR,

(From H. सब *sab*, or S. सर्व *sarva* all, and P. نگار *nigár* painter or writer).

Who writes or represents every thing. A news writer or spy on the *Aumildar* in the Northern *Circars*.

SAVANNAH NEGAR,

See SAVANAGAR.

SAVERUM,

(T. ساورة *sávarah*, TEL. *súvaram*).

An allotment of land, or of the government's revenue thereof, held by *Zemindars*, and other principal revenue officers, rent free, as part of the emoluments of their offices; a term used in the peninsula answering to *nancar* in the *Bengal* provinces.

SAWLIVAGANAH,

(A corruption of S. शालिवाहन *Sáli-váhana*).

The name of a *Hindu* prince whose æra commenced A.D. 78.

SAWMY,

(S. स्वामी *swámi*).

Lord, master, owner, proprietor. A title given also by the *Hindus* of the peninsula to their gods.

SAWMY BOGUM,

(S. स्वामी भोगं *swámi-bhogam*).

The lord's enjoyment or possession. The lord's right as proprietor. Quit rent, or acknowledgment of proprietary right in the peninsula.

SAYEH BUNJER,

Uncultivated lands divided into fields. See BUNJER.

(L)

SER

SAYER,

(A. سائر *sáyir*, part. act. of A. سیر *sair* to walk, move about).

What moves. Variable imposts, distinct from land rent or revenue, consisting of customs, tolls, licences, duties on merchandize and other articles of personal moveable property; as well as mixt duties, and taxes on houses, shops, bazars, &c.

SAYRE,

See SAYER.

SEASUT,

(A. سیاست *siyásat*).

Punishment.

SEBUNDY,

(P. سه‌بندی *seh-bandí*).

An irregular native soldier employed in the service of the revenue and police.

SEBUNDY FUSLY,

(سه‌بندی فصلی *sehbandí-faslí*).

Irregular military employed at harvest time, or in collecting the revenues. See SENUNDY.

SEDWARRAIN,

See SADWANIAN.

SEERAB,

An article in the *tumar* assessment of *jaghire* appropriations.

SEMAPATTY,

See SENAPATTY.

SENAPATTY,

(s. सेनापति *séná-pati*, from s. सेना

séná an army, and s. पति *pati* master, lord, commander).

Commander-in-chief of an army.

SER, SAR, and SIR,

(P. سر *sar*).

Head, chief.

SERF,

(A. سرف *sarf*).

Exchange, discount.

SERF SICCA,

(P. سرف سکه *sarf-i-sikkah*).

Exchange on coin. Discount or *batla* on the exchange of rupees; an item of the *soubahdarry* *abwab*, or cesses established by *Alli Verdi Khann*.

SERI,

See BUTTEL.

SERINJAMMY,

(P. سرانجامی *saranjámtí*, from P. سرانجام *saráníjam* materials).

What belongs to materials. Charges on account of materials, or necessaries. Charges of collection; also those attending the manufacture and sale of salt.

SHA

SER TERRIM,

(From P. سر *sar* head, and TAM. *tiram* value or rate).

Head assessor of land in the Ceded Districts. See TERRIM and TERRIMDAR.

SER TERRIMDAR,

Head *Terrimdar* or assessor. See TERRIMDAR.

SEY KAUL TURSO,

Lands not cultivated for a certain number of years.

SEZAWAL,

(T. سزاول *sazáwal*, probably a corruption of P. سازوال *sáz-áwwal*).

The first, or chief in any business. A native officer employed, on a monthly allowance, to collect the revenues.

SHAHBUNDER,

(P. شاه بندر *sháh-bandar*).

The royal or king's port. The government custom-house at *Dacca*.

SHAIKDAR,

(P. شيخ دار *shaikh-dár*).

Title of an *Aumildar*, in the Northern Circars, in his capacity of *Dewanny*, or financial delegate.

SHAIKDARRY,

(P. شيخ داری *shaikhdári*).

The office of a SHAIKDAR, q. v.

SHAKDAR,

See SHAIKDAR.

SHAMBOGUE,

(s. संभोग *sam-bhóga*, from s. सं *sam*

with or together, and s. भोग *bhóga* enjoying, possessing).

One who enjoys or partakes with others. A term for the *Curnum*, or village accountant, in the south of *India*.

SHAMUL,

(A. شامل *shámil*).

With, together with; united, put together. Assessments added to the *shist*, or standard rent, in the peninsula.

SHAROGAR,

In the southern *pollams*, an officer of *Pcons*, or militia generally; but also an officer of any kind.

SHASTER,

(s. शास्त्र *sústra*, from the root शास् *sás* rule, govern, instruct).

The instrument of government or instruction. Any book of instruction; particularly containing divine ordinances.

SHASTRY,

Of or belonging to a *Shaster*. See SHASTER. N.B. *Shastries*, in Report, p. 87, is evidently a mistake for *Shasters*.

SIR

- SHAVEE,**
Withered or damaged corn.
- SHAVUL,**
See **SHREVUL**.
- SHERISTAH,**
(Properly P. سر رشته *sar-rishta*).
A public record.
- SHERISTADAR,**
Properly P. سر رشته دار *sarrishtah-dár*.
Keeper of the records; or one who keeps a record of accounts or particular transactions. The recorder in a court of justice under the Company's government. A revenue accountant of a district, who checks the accounts of the regular village *Curnum* or accountant.
- SHEROGAR,**
See **SHAROGAR**.
- SHEVUL** or **SHIEWUL,**
A description of land so called in **TANJORE**.
- SHIST,**
(s. शिष्ट *sishta*).
Remainder. Balance of standard rent, after deductions, in *Canara*.
- SHOTRIUM** or **SHROTRIUM,**
(Probably from s. श्रोत्रियं *srótriyam*, appertaining to a *Brahman* learned in divinity).
Land allowed to be held at a favorable rent by an individual, either as a reward for services, or as a compensation for duties to be discharged; being similar in its application to **MAUNUM**, q. v.
- SHOTRIUMDAR** or **SHROTRIUMDAR,**
The holder or possessor of a **SHOTRIUM**, q. v.
See also **DAR**.
- SHROF,**
(A. صراف *sarráf*).
A banker or money changer.
- SHUD-MUL-GUENY,**
A tenant by simple purchase in *Canara*.
- SHUDRA,**
(s. शूद्र *śúdra*).
A *Hindu* of the fourth or lowest tribe.
- SHUTWAR** for **STULWAR**, q. v.
- SHYA,**
(A. شيعه *shí-ah*).
One of the sect of *Ali*.
- SIBBUNDY** and **SIBBENDY,**
See **SEBUNDY**.
- SIMPETY,**
See **SUMPARDY**.
- SIRCAR,**
See **CIRCAR**.

SOU

- SIRDAR,**
(P. سردار *sar-dár*, from سر *sar* the head and دار *dár* holder or keeper).
Chieftain, captain, head man.
- SIRDAR FOUJE,**
(P. سردار فوج *sardár-i-fauj*).
Captain of the military. Title of an *Aumildar* in his military capacity.
- SIRNA GOUR** or **SURNAR GOUR,**
The head *Potail* or farmer of a district, in the Ceded Districts.
- SIST,**
See **SHIST**.
- SONAR,**
(H. سنار *sunár*, from s. स्वर्णकार *swarna-kára*).
A worker in gold; a goldsmith.
- SONEE,**
(A. سنی *sunní*).
The name of the sect of *Muhammadans* who revere equally the four successors of *Muhammad*. See **SHYA**. The *Turks* are *Sonces*, and the *Persians* *Shyas*.
- SOORNADAYEM,**
See **SORNADYEM**.
- SOOROOTHAL,**
(P. صورت حال *súrat-hál*, or more grammatically correct, *súrat-i-hál*).
The statement of a case in writing.
- SORNADYEM,**
(s. स्वर्णदेयं *swarnádéyam*, from स्वर्ण *swarna* gold, and आदेयं *ádéyam* to be received, receivable).
What is receivable in money. Rent receivable in money, not in kind.
- SOTUNDRUM,**
See **SOTUNTRUM**.
- SOTUNTRUM,**
(From s. स्वतंत्र *swatantra*).
Unrestrained, at liberty, free. Free land.
- SOUBAHDARRY,**
(P. صوبه داری *súbah-dári*).
The office or jurisdiction of a *Subahdar*.
- SOUCAR,**
(H. ساهرکار *súhu-kár*).
A merchant or banker. A money lender.
- SOUCAR TEEP,**
A banker's bill. See **SOUCAR** and **TEEP**.
- SOUNARDYEM,**
See **SORNADYEM**.
- SOURNADYEM,**
See **SORNADYEM**.
- SOURNYDIAM,**
See **SORNADYEM**.

SUM

STULWAR,

From s. स्थल *sthala* land, dry land, and
P. وار *wár*).

By fields. Estimation made according to the quantity of land, or by fields.

STUTWAR and STUTWA for STULWAR,
q. v.

SUAVERUM,

See SAVERUM.

SUBAH,

(A. صوبه *súbah*).

A province, such as *Bengal*. A grand division of a country, which is again divided into *circars*, *chucklahs*, *pergunnahs*, and villages. N. B. The term, though *Arabic*, is, in this sense, peculiar to *India*. Europeans are apt to confound this term with *SUBAH DAR*, q. v.

SUBAH DAR,

(P. صوبه دار *súbah-dár*).

The viceroy or governor of a province. See *SUBAH*. The title is also used to designate a native military officer, whose rank corresponds with that of a captain.

SUBAH DARRY ABWAB,

(A. صوبه داري ابواب *súbahdárí-abwáb*).

The imposts or cesses of the *Subahdar* or viceroy. Viceroysal imposts of *Jaffier Khan*, *Soujah Khan*, *Alizerdi Khan*, and *Cossim Ally*, levied on the land and *sayer* to the amount of the *tumar* or standard assessment; the *Zemindars* who paid them being authorized to collect them from the *Ryots*, in the same proportions to their respective quotas of rent.

SUBDHARRY,

See SUBAH DARRY.

SUCCOWASHEE,

(S. मुख वासी *sukha-vási*).

Who resides at pleasure. A sojourner. A resident *Pyacarry* in the *jaghire*.

SUDDER,

(A. صدر *sadr* or *sadar*).

The breast; the fore court of a house. The chief seat of government, contradistinguished from *mofussil* or interior of the country. The presidency.

SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT,

(P. صدر دیوانی عدالت *sadar-díwání-ʿadálát*).

The chief civil court of justice under the Company's government, held at the presidency.

SUDDER NIZAMUT ADAWLUT,

(P. صدر نظامت عدالت *sadar-nizámat-ʿadúlat*).

The chief criminal court of justice under the Company's government.

SUMNADAYUM,

See SANADAYUM.

SYC-TAK

SUMMUT,

A division or district in the Ceded Districts.

SUMPARDY,

(TAM. *sampradi*).

A public accountant. The register of a district in the southern *pollams*.

SUNNUD,

(A. سند *sanad*).

A prop or support. A patent, charter, or written authority for holding either land or office.

SUNNUD MAUNIAM,

See *SUNNUD* and *MAUNIAM*. Small portions of land held by *sunnud*, or written authority, renewable from year to year, and if not renewed the title ceases.

SURNADAYUM,

See SORNADYEM.

SWASTRIUM,

(S. स्वस्त्रियं *swastriyam*, or S. स्वस्त्रं *swastram*).

One's own property. Landed property or inheritance answering to *caniachy* (*kániyádsi*) in the *Tamul*, and *meerassce* in the *Persian* languages.

SWASTRIUM DAR,

(From S. स्वस्त्रियं *swastriyam*, and P. دار *dár*).

The holder or proprietor of a *SWASTRIUM*, q. v.

SWASTRUM,

See *SWASTRIUM*.

SYCURGHAL,

Jaghíre assignment, usually for life, on certain lands for the whole or part of their assessed revenue.

SYCURGUL JAGHIRES,

Charitable or religious *jaghíres* to the *Muhammadans*.

T.

TADDUL,

See *TEDDUL*.

TADDUL PUNJAH or PUNJA,

See *TEDDUL PUNJAH*.

TADDUL PUNJAH TEERVA,

See *TEDDUL PUNJAH TEERWA*.

TAHEEREER,

(A. تحریر *tahrír*).

Writing. Fee for writing.

TAHSEELDAR,

See *TEHSILDAR*.

TAKSEEM,

See *TUCKSEEM*.

TAL

TALAM CAVEL,

See TALLUM CAWEL.

TALLARI,

(TAM. *talaiyári*).

A watchman. See TALLIAR.

TALLIAR,

(TAM. *talaiyár*).

A guard or watchman. A village police officer in the Peninsula, who gives information of crimes and offences, and escorts and protects persons travelling to neighbouring villages.

TALLUM,

(TAM. *talam*, for s. स्थलं *sthalam*).

A place, dry land.

TALLUM CAWEL,

(TAM. *talam-cawel*).

Place or village watching. See TALLUM and CAWEL TALLUM.

TALOOK,

(A. تعلق *tazalluk*).

The being dependent, dependence, a dependency. A district the revenues of which are under the management of a TALOOKDAR, q. v. and are generally accounted for to the *Zemindar* within whose jurisdiction it happens to be included; but sometimes paid immediately to government.

TALOOKDAR,

(P. تعلق دار *tazalluk-dár*).

The holder of a TALOOK, q. v. *Talookdars* are petty *Zemindars*; some of whom pay their rent, or account for the collections they make from the *Ryots*, through a superior *Zemindar*; and others direct to government. Those denominated *Muscoory* are of the former description; and the latter are called independent *Talookdars*.

TALOOKDARRY,

(P. تعلق داري *tazalluk-dári*).

The jurisdiction of a TALOOKDAR, q. v.

TALOOKEH,

(A. تعلقته *tazallukah*).

Dependence, dependency. See TALOOK.

TALOOKEH JUDEED,

(P. تعلقته جدید *tazallukah-i-jadíd*).

New dependencies or acquisitions, mostly by conquests, in the Northern *Circars*.

TALOOKEH KUDEEM,

(P. تعلقته قدیم *tazallukah-i-kadím*).

Old dependencies, or acquisitions. Original *Zemindaries* in the Northern *Circars*.

TEE

TALOOKEH MHALZAMINEE,

(P. تعلقته مال صامنی *tazallukah-i-mál-zámini*).

Dependencies of pecuniary security. *Per-gunnahs* of neighbouring *Zemindars* in the Northern *Circars*, for the annual rent of which security had been given.

TALOOKEH ZEBBERDESTY,

(P. تعلقته زبردستی *tazallukah-i-zabar-dastí*).

Dependencies or acquisitions made by violence, without any authority, in the Northern *Circars*.

TANNAH,

(H. تپانه *t'hánah* or H. تپانا *t'háná*, a provincial corruption of s. स्थान *st'hána*).

A station. A military post or station, often protected by a small fort. A petty police jurisdiction, subordinate to that of a DAROGA, q. v.

TANNAHDAR,

(H. تپانه دار *t'hánah-dár*).

The keeper or commandant of a TANNAH, q. v. A petty police officer whose jurisdiction is subordinate to that of a DAROGA, q. v.

TANNAHJAT or TANNAHAUT,

(H. تعانه جات *t'hánah-ját*, or H. تپانپات *t'hánahút*, plur. of تپانه *thánah*).

Small provincial stations or garrisons for *sc-bundy* corps.

TARBUND,

A grove or plantation of palmira trees.

TATOODARRY,

A land tenure in the Northern *Circars* at a low unalterable rent.

TAWFEER,

(A. توفیر *taufír*).

Increase.

TAZEER,

(A. تعزیر *taz-zír*).

Punishment, correction.

TEDDUL PUNJAH,

The highest land in the country, and dependent entirely on the falling rains. See PUNJAH.

TEDDUL PUNJAH TEERWA,

The rate or rent payable for the highest land, dependent entirely on the falling rains. See TEDDUL, PUNJAH, and TEERWA.

TEECKA,

(H. تپیکا *t'hiká*).

Hire, fare, contract, job.

TEECKADAR,

(H. تپیکا دار *t'hiká-dár*).

One who has engaged or contracted to cultivate a spot of ground under a TEECKA POTTAN, q. v.

(M)

TER

TEECKA POTTAI or TIKA PUTTAI,

(H. تیکا پٹا *t'ihiká-pattá*).

A contract or farming lease. See TEECKA.

TEEP,

(H. تپ *típ*).

A note of hand. 'A promissory note given by a native banker or money-lender to *Zemindars* and others, to enable them to furnish government with security for the payment of their rents.

TEERSEY, TERSEY, or TERSEE,

Waste cultivated land. See Appendix, p. 755.

TEERVA,

See TEERWA.

TEERWA,

(TAM. *tírwai*).

Rate, custom, toll, rent. Money rent.

TEERWAI,

See TEERWA.

TESHIHA DAROGHAIY,

(P. تسيحه داروغه *tasháhah-dároghahí*).

Literally, superintendence of the verification. Superintendence of the office for examining and marking the horse: *jaghíre* appropriations to the officers who have the charge of that department.

TEHSIL or TEHSEEL,

(A. تحصيل *tahsíl*).

Acquisition, attainment. Collection of the public revenues.

TEHSILDAR,

(P. تحصيلدار *tahsíl-dár*).

Who has charge of the collections. A native collector of a district acting under a European or *Zemindar*. See TENSIL.

TEHSIL DEWANNY,

(P. تحصيل ديواني *tahsíl-i-diwání*).

Collection of the revenues payable into the public treasury.

TEHSIL SERINJAMMY,

(P. تحصيل سرانجامي *tahsíl-i-saráníjámi*).

Collection account contingent expenses; being in the nature of *abwab* or cesses. See SERINJAMMY.

TELCOS, for FELOOS, q. v.

TERF,

(A. طرف *tarf* or *taraf*).

Side, quarter. Division of a PERGUNNAH, q. v.

TERFEY,

See TEERSEY.

TOP

TERRIM,

(TAM. *taram*).

Sort, kind, rate.

TERRIMDAR,

(From TAM. *taram* sort, kind, rate, and P. دار *dár* holder, keeper).

An assessor of land.

TERRIM MUTASEDDY,

(From TAM. *taram* sort, kind, rate, and

A. متصدي *mutusaddí* a writer or clerk)

An assessor of land.

TERWA,

See TEERWA.

TERWAR,

See TEERWA.

TESHKEES JUMMABUNDY,

See TUCKSEES JUMMABUNDY.

TESKEES JUMMABUNDY,

See TUCKSEES JUMMABUNDY.

TIKA PUTTAI,

See TEECKA POTTAI.

TOAHIDY,

(A corruption of A. تاهد *tazahhud*).

An agreement, a contract.

TODDY,

(H. تاري *tári* or *tádi*)

The juice of the palm tree, which, in a fermented state, is intoxicating.

TOLLIAR,

See TALLIAR.

TOMERACA,

A species of tree.

TONDEWARUM.

(TAM. *tondi-udram*).

Literally, belly share. Share of the tenantry in the division of the crop. See CODEWARUM.

TOOKEM REZEE,

(P. توكم رزي *tukhm-rézi*, from P. توكم *tukhm* seed, and P. رزي *rézi* shedding).

Sowing seed. An account of seed sown, taken by the village accountant or CURNUM, q. v.

TOORHADI,

(A corruption of A. تاهد *tazahhud*).

An agreement, contract. See TOAHIDY. A species of mortgage in *Cunara* which does not give the mortgagee any right of interference in the management of the estate: but entitles him to a quantity of rice equal to the interest due on his loan.

TOPE,

(TAM. *tópu*).

A grove of trees.

(T. توپ *tóp*).

A cannon, or great gun.

TUC

TOPEKHANAH,

(P. *توپ خانہ* *top-khānah* from T. *توپ* *tóp* a cannon or gun, and P. *خانہ* *khānah* a house).

The ordnance; the artillery. The place where artillery and military stores are kept.

TOTACUL,

See TOTYCAUL.

TOTICAL,

See TOTYCAUL.

TOTIE,

A village police officer whose duties are confined more immediately to the village; but who also guards the crops and assists in measuring them.

TOTYCAUL,

Garden produce. See VANPYAR.

TOWARY,

A mistake for JOWARY, q. v.

TOWFEER,

(A. *توفیر* *taufir*).

Increase.

TOWFEER JAGHIRENARAN,

(P. *توفیر جاگیرداران* *taufir-i-jāgirdārān*).

Increase of or from *jaghiredars*. An item of *soubahdarry abwab*, or cesses; consisting of an increase of revenue from *jaghires* appropriated to the support of troops; sometimes to military officers, and to other public individuals.

TOWJEE,

(A. *توجیه* *taujih*).

Calling attention. A statement or circumstantial account delivered every month.

TUCKA,

See TEECKA.

TUCKADAR or TUKADAR,

See TEECKADAR.

TUCKAIR,

See TUCCAVY.

TUCKA POTTAN,

See TEECKA POTTAN.

TUCKAVY and TUCCAVY,

(A. *تقوی* *takavi*).

Strengthening, corroborating, assisting. Assisting tenants with an advance of money for cultivation, when the necessary means are wanting.

TUCKAY,

A mistake for TUCCAVY, q. v.

TUCKSEEM,

(A. *تقسیم* *taksim*).

Division, distribution. The divisions or constituent parts of the assessment called *tumar jamma*, and comprehending not only the quota of the greater territorial divisions, but of the villages, and of the individual *Ryots*; and applied by some to designate other standard assessments.

TYA

TUCKSEES,

(A. *تخصیص* *takhsis*).

Appropriating, appropriation, particularizing.

TUCKSEES JUMMABUNDY,

(P. *تخصیص جمعبندی* *takhsis-jamaa-bandi*).

A particular roll or statement of the net annual settlement concluded with the *Zemindars*, *Talookdars* and renters. It also signifies the *tumar jummabandy* of *Turell Mull*, as corrected by *Jaffier Khan* in 1722.

TUKUDDAR for TEECKADAR, q. v.

TUMAR,

(A. *طومار* *tumar*).

A roll, volume, book.

TUMAR JAMMA,

(A. *طومار جمع* *tumar-jamaa*).

The roll amount. The sum total of an assessment inrolled or recorded in the public register. The term is particularly applied to a standard money assessment, by measurement, of the land revenues, formed by *Turell Mull* about A.D. 1582, during the reign of *Ackbar*, by collections, through the medium of *Canongoes*, and other inferior officers, the accounts of the rents paid by the *Ryots*, which formed the basis of it. It is also used to designate the same standard assessment as it was reformed under *Sultan Sujah* in 1658, and by *Jaffier Khan* in 1722, during the reign of the emperor *Mahomed Shah*. See ASSUL; also DECCAN JAMMA KHAUNIL.

TUNCAW,

(P. *تنخواد* *tan-khah*, from P. *تن* *tan* the body, and P. *خواد* *khah* want).

An assignment on the revenue for personal support, or other purposes.

TUNKEE,

Small island.

TUNKHA,

See TUNCAW.

TUPPAM,

(H. *تپا* *tappā*).

A small division of a country.

TURRABUDDY MAUNIAMS,

(From TAM. *tarabaddi* settled dimensions of the fields or villages, and TAM *ma-niyam* a field tax free).

A term used in the *jaghire* to designate lands exempted from the payment of the government dues at the original measurement of the lands. See MAUNIAM.

TURREFDAR,

(P. *طرف دار* *taraf-dar*, from A. *طرف* *taraf* a side or quarter, and P. *دار* *dār* keeper).

One who has charge of a portion of a *pergunnah* called a *taraf*. See TERF.

TYACUT,

In the *Dindigul* province, land.

TYN—UL—VEK

TYAGEE,

(s. त्यागी *tyāgi*).

One who has forsaken all worldly objects to lead a religious life. One of a privileged cast.

TYARGAR,

Privileged casts in the Ceded Districts.

TYCUL,

A description of *jaghire* grant to an individual for maintaining a military force, and other particular services, in the Northern *Circars*.

TYNAUT,

(A. تعيينات *ta-ināt*, plur. of A. تعين *ta-in*).

Appointments. Troops appointed or stationed on particular service.

U.

UL,

See OOL.

ULCOODY,

See OOL COODY.

UL PARACOODY,

See OOL PARACOODY and PARACOODY.

V.

VACKEEL,

(A. وکیل *wakīl* or *vakīl*)

One endued with authority to act for another. Ambassador, agent sent on a special commission, or residing at a court. Native law pleader under the judicial system of the Company.

VANPYAR or VANYPAR,

Lands yielding garden produce in *Tinnivelly*, cultivated in back yards or select spots; consisting of plaintains, sugar cane, tobacco, chilies, &c. *Toticaul* or *tolycaul*, is another name for this kind of produce.

VEDS or VEDAS,

(s. plur. वेदाः *védāh*, s. sing. वेदः *védah*).

Science, knowledge. The sacred scriptures of the *Hindus*.

VEKKHUS,

In the Northern *Circars*, the net statement of the rents actually to be paid into the public treasury.

VEL—WAS

VEESPADDI,

(TAM. *visapadi*, from TAM. *visam* a sixteenth part).

Villages so called from the land and rent being divided into sixteenth shares, the sharers of which settle among themselves the exact proportion of the whole rent that each is to pay.

VELLAVERSY RYOTS,

Resident or sojourning cultivators or *Ryots* of a village, such as PARACOODIES and PYA-CARRIES, q. v.

VELMA,

(Probably a corruption of s. वर्म *varmma* armour).

A *Telinga* tribe descended from, or adopted into the families sprung from the ancient princes of *Worungul*, being similar to the *Nairs* of *Malabar*, and *Naigs* of *Canara*. Of this tribe are many of the *Zemindars* in the Northern *Circars*.

VELMA DHORAS,

(s. pl. वर्म धरा: *varmma-dharāh*).

Who wear armour. A body of military men formerly introduced into the Northern *Circars* to support the government.

W.

WAKENEGAR,

(P. واقعه نگار *wākizah-nigār*).

News-writer, intelligencer. Remembrancer of transactions in the *Dewannee* department.

WARAKUM,

The name of a certain village charge in the peninsula.

WARRA TONDOO,

Term by which the *Meerassadars* are designated in the *Carnatic*.

WARUM,

(TAM. *wāram*).

Share. Share of the produce, or the rate by which the division of it is made between the cultivator and government.

WARUM PATAM,

(TAM. *wāram-pātam*).

A simple lease in *Malabar*, the same as PATAM, q. v. See also WARUM.

WASIL,

(A. واصل *wāsil*).

What is received. Head of revenue under the *assil tumar jamma* derived from the annexation of territory, discovery of concealed sources of rent from the lands, and resumption of *jaghires* and undue alienations.

WUR—YEK

WASIL BAKY,

(A. واصل باقی *wasil-bāqī*)

Receipt and balance. An account stating the amount received and outstanding. See JUMMA WAUSIL BAKY.

WAZEAT,

(A. وضيعة *wazīʿat*).Abatement. Deductions which were allowed in the accounts of the *Zemindars*, &c. from the collections under the general heads of MOKHARIJE and MUSCORAT, q. v.

WOJOHAUT,

(A. وجوهات *wajūhāt*, plur. of A. وجيه *wajhah*).Wages, salaries, allowances. Extra collections for the maintenance of *Zemindars*.

WOJUHAUT KHASNOVEESY,

(P. وجوهات خاصنويسي *wajūhāt-i-khās-na-ṣīṣī*).Fees or dues to the government writers, originally exacted on the renewal of a *sunṇud*. See WOJOHAUT.

WOOLIAH,

Grants of land.

WOOLIUM MAUNIAM,

Personal service rent free lands. See MAUNIAM.

WOORIAR,

A certain tribe of *Hindus*.

WURTUCK,

Manufacturer who carries on his trade at home.

Y.

YAFT KEDMAT,

(P. یافت خدمت *yiaft-i-khidmat*):Attainment of office or employment. Fees on the grant of a *zemindarry* or other office.

YAWANNAH,

(Perhaps s. यवन *yavana* a *Muhammadan*, or foreigner).The name of a certain fee in *Timmcelly*. See Appendix, p. 966.

YEK ABHOGUM,

(s. एकभोगं *aika-bhógam*, from s. एक *éka* one, and s. भोगं *bhógam* enjoyment).

Applied to villages, means those in which one individual holds the entire undivided lands as his sole property.

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YERWADDY,

Yerwaddy ryots are those who cultivate or occupy land in a neighbouring village in which they do not reside. The same as *pyacarries* and *paracoodies*.

YETMANNEE,

(Probably for A. اهتمامي *ihitimámí*, from A. اهتمام *ihitimám* diligence, care).Land under the care or superintendence of a *Zemindar*. See EATIMAM.

Z.

ZATEE,

(P. ذاتي *zátí*).Natural, personal. A *jaghire* is so distinguished when granted for the private use of the grantee, or for life only.

ZEBT,

(A. ضبط *zabt*).

Restraint, confiscation, sequestration.

ZEBTY,

(P. ضبطي *zabtí*, from A. ضبط *zabt*).Relating to restraint or confiscation; what has been confiscated. See ZEBT. Lands resumed by *Jaffier Khan* which had been appropriated in *Jaghire*.

ZEMEEN CHACKERAN,

(P. زمین چاکران *zamín-i-chákarán*).Land of servants. Lands allotted for the maintenance of public servants of all denominations, from the *Zemindar* down to those of the village establishments. See CHACKERAN.

ZEMINDAR,

(P. زمین دار *zamín-dár* from P. زمین *zamín* earth, land, and P. دار *dár* holder, keeper; one who has charge of the thing expressed in the preceding noun, the last word, in composition, serving to form personal nouns of office or employment; as in numerous examples to be found in this Glossary).Land-holder, land-keeper. An officer who, under the *Muhammadan* government, was charged with the superintendence of the lands of a district, financially considered, the protection of the cultivators, and the realization of the government's share of its produce; either in money or kind; out of which he was allowed a commission, amounting to about ten per cent., and, occasionally, a special grant of the government's share of the produce of the labours of a certain number of villages for his subsistence, called *NAUSCAR*, q. v. The appointment was occasionally renewed; and as it was generally continued in the same person, so long as he conducted himself to the satisfaction of the ruling power, and even continued to his heirs: so,

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in process of time, and through the decay of that power, and the confusion which ensued, hereditary right (at best prescriptive) was claimed and tacitly acknowledged; till, at length, the *Zemindars* of Bengal in particular, from being the mere superintendents of the land, have been declared the hereditary proprietors of the soil, and the before fluctuating dues of government have, under a permanent settlement, been unalterably fixed in perpetuity. See *EATIMAM* and *EATIMAMDAR*.

ZEMINDARAN,

(P. زمینداران *zamīndārān*, pl. of P. زمیندار *zamīndār*).

Zemindars. An article in the rent roll called *tumar jumma*, consisting of fields in the nature of conditional *jaghires* conferred on a few frontier *ZEMINDARS*.

ZEMINDARRY,

(P. زمینداری *zamīndārī*).

The office or jurisdiction of a *ZEMINDAR*, q. v.

ZER MATHOTE,

(From P. زیر *zér* under, and H. متهوت *mathót* contribution).

Under the head *mathote*. An item of *soubah-darry abwab*, or cesses, established by *Sujah Khan*, consisting of four articles: 1st. *Nuzzer poonah*, or presents exacted from *Zemindars* by officers of the exchequer at the festival of the annual settlement, properly called *punyáhah*; or holyday, resumed by government. 2d. *Bhay*

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khelaut, or price of robes bestowed at the same time on considerable *Zemindars*, as tokens of investiture. 3d. *Pushta bundy*, keeping up the river banks in particular places. 4th. *Russoom nczarut*, or commission of 10 annas per mil. exacted by the *nazir jemmadar*, or head *peon*, on the treasure brought from the *mofussil* or interior. It formerly existed, but was rendered permanent by *Sujah Khan*. See *MATHOTE*.

ZILLAH,

(A. ضلع *zilu*).

Side, part, district, division. A local division of a country, having reference to personal jurisdiction.

ZGOR TULLUB,

(P. زورطلب *zór-talab*, from P. زور *zór* force, and A. طلب *talab* demand, requisition.

A compulsory exaction.

ZUNGEER ZAMIN,

(P. زنجیر ضامن *zanjír-zámin*).

Chain security. Several persons linked in security for each other.

ZYMN,

(A. ضمن *zimm*).

The interior of any thing, what is included or contained; contents. The inventory, schedule, or described particulars accompanying a *sumud* or grant of land.

ZYR MATHOTE,

See *ZER MATHOTE*.

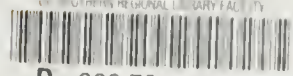
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